MORNING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

MORNING EDITION

No. 15,451 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1942 Price 15 Sen

Many Ships Sunk in Indian Ocean

OVER 80,000 PRISONERS TAKEN IN JAVA ISLAND

JOINT NAVY FUNERAL SERVICE HELD FOR NINE GALLANT HEROES OF SPECIAL ATTACK FLOTILLA

Solemn Rites Observed By Many Worshippers in Hibiya

'FLOWER OF BUSHIDO'

Premier and Chief of Navy Staff Deliver Stirring Eulogies

HEROES' FAMILIES PRESENT

The nation mourned anew on Wednesday for the nine heroes who manned the Special Attack Flotilla which crept into Pearl Harbor on the 'ay on which war was declared on America and Britain and blasted the main units of the United States Pacific Fleet.

The occasion was the joint funeral for the heroes of the Battle of Hawaii which was held at Hibiya Park as an affair of the Imperial Navy.

The funeral rites were held at 2 p.m.

For an hour from 3:30 p.m. the especially erected funeral hall was open to the general public.

The funeral procession started from the gate of the Navy Ministry at Kasumigaseki at 1:20 p.m.

Shinto priests in white robes walked at the head of the procession. The coffin, containing the nine caskets, carried on a gun carriage followed. Eighteen officers, nine on each side, formed the escort.

Led by Shinto Priests

Behind them walked the chief mourners. They included Iwamatsu Satake, older brother of Commander Naoji Iwasa, Shozo Yokoyama, older brother of Lieutenant Commander Masaji Yokoyama, Hikoichi Furuno, father of Lieutenant Commander Shigemi Furuno, Renkichi Hiro-o, father of Lieutenant Akira Hiro-o, Keizo Yokoyama, father of Special Second Sub-Lieutenant Shigenori Yokoyama, Kumaichi Sasaki, older brother of Special Second Sub-Lieutenant Naokichi Sasaki, Kumekichi Katayama, father of Chief Warrant Officer Yoshino Katayama, Seikichi Inagaki, father of Chief Warrant Officer Kiyoshi Inagaki, and Ichiuemon Ueda, father of Chief Warrant Officer Sadamu Ueda.

Rear Admiral Yoshimasa Nakahara, chief of the Personnel Bureau of the Navy Ministry, other members of the committee in charge of funeral arrangements, and relatives of the heroes followed.

As the procession reached Hibiya Park, a guard of honor, formed by a company of 80 blue-jackets, stationed near Saiwaimon, saluted. Then the naval band played "Inochi-o-sutete".

As the coffin arrived at the funeral hall in the park, the mourners who filled the hall rose up. It was taken to a place separated from the rest of the hall by a curtain.

At 2 p.m. the curtain was opened and the joint naval funeral services for the heroes got under way.

Atsutane Hirata, chief priest of the Kanda Shrine, walked to the altar in front of the coffin and offered prayers. Shinto music was played. As the melody filled the air, the assistant chief priest of the shrine, with other priests in attendance, began making offerings to the spirits of the nine heroes.

At 2:20 p.m. the chief shrine priest, who was the master of rites, read a funeral address. As he finished reading, the guard of honor made a salutation. The naval band struck up "Inochi-o-sutete" again. Worshipping followed.

The chief mourners were the first to pay homage. They were followed by Navy Minister Shigetaro Shimada, a proxy of Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander of the Combined Fleet, Admiral Osami Nagano, Chief of the Naval General Staff, relatives of the heroes, and members of the committee in charge of funeral arrangements.

For a third time the naval band played "Inochi-o-sutete."

A brief address by Real Admiral Nakahara, chairman of the funeral committee, brought the joint funeral of the heroes of the Battle of Hawaii to a close shortly before 3 p.m.

The Premier's address was to the following effect:

U.S. Intrigue Scored

"America and Britain forced an inferior naval ratio upon Japan in the name of promoting peace. The behavior of these countries left no doubt that their preoccupation was how to promote their own interests. In order to cope with the situation caused by their action, the Imperial Navy concentrated on the training of its personnel. It saw to it that the officers and men foster courage and train their art. All this was in keeping with the conviction formed by us that the secret of strengthening national defense the security of the country on the seas lay in the fostering of courage and the drilling of art.

"The members of the Special Attack Flotilla formed a firm resolution to risk their lives and place themselves in a dangerous position. They prepared for the task before them. Then the time for them to act came. They left for Pearl Harbor where the main units of the United States fleet lay at anchor. All factors were favorable to them. They made their way into the harbor, and achieved results whose brilliancy is unequaled in history.

"They sent out word of what they had done. Then they decided that as they had done all they had to do, they shared the fate of their submarines which they blasted.

"Dying calmly for the principle of justice has been the flower of Bushido. The members of the Special Attack Flotilla never made an error in the execution of the plans for the realization of the objectives set before them. They performed their full duty as warriors and subjects in accomplishing their tasks.

"They fully deserved the honor done to them when they were specially promoted in rank. They are looked up to as war heroes both at home and abroad.

"I am deeply impressed with the images of the heroes I see at the joint naval funeral held in Hibiya Park, south of the Imperial Palace, on the day on which they died for the country four months ago."

Admiral Nagano's address was in translation as follows:

"I say to the spirits of the nine members of the Special Attack Flotilla, 'You had been loyal and diligent ever since you joined the navy.'

"The outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia provided the opportunity which you had been waiting for of serving the country.

"As members of the Special Attack Flotilla, you penetrated into the naval port, at Hawaii, and assisted by a squadron of naval planes destroyed the main units of the United States Pacific Fleet. Then you died calmly while surrounded by enemy forces.

"Your achievements are without parallel in the world's annals of naval warfare. You ought to be the proudest warriors in the world. Your soldier's spirit and achievements are famed throughout the world.

"The end of the war is distant, and the responsibilities of the Imperial Navy are added to considerably. Your glorious feats are stirring up the morale of the Imperial Navy and are inspiring your successors with the desire to carry out your will. Greater results are achieved by the Imperial Navy every day, and there is a further strengthening of the foundations of national prosperity. This will give repose to your spirits."

Navy Minister Shimada's address was in substance as follows:

"The members of the Special Attack Flotilla had been watching for an opportunity to render services to the country since they were enrolled in the Navy. Following the grant of the Imperial

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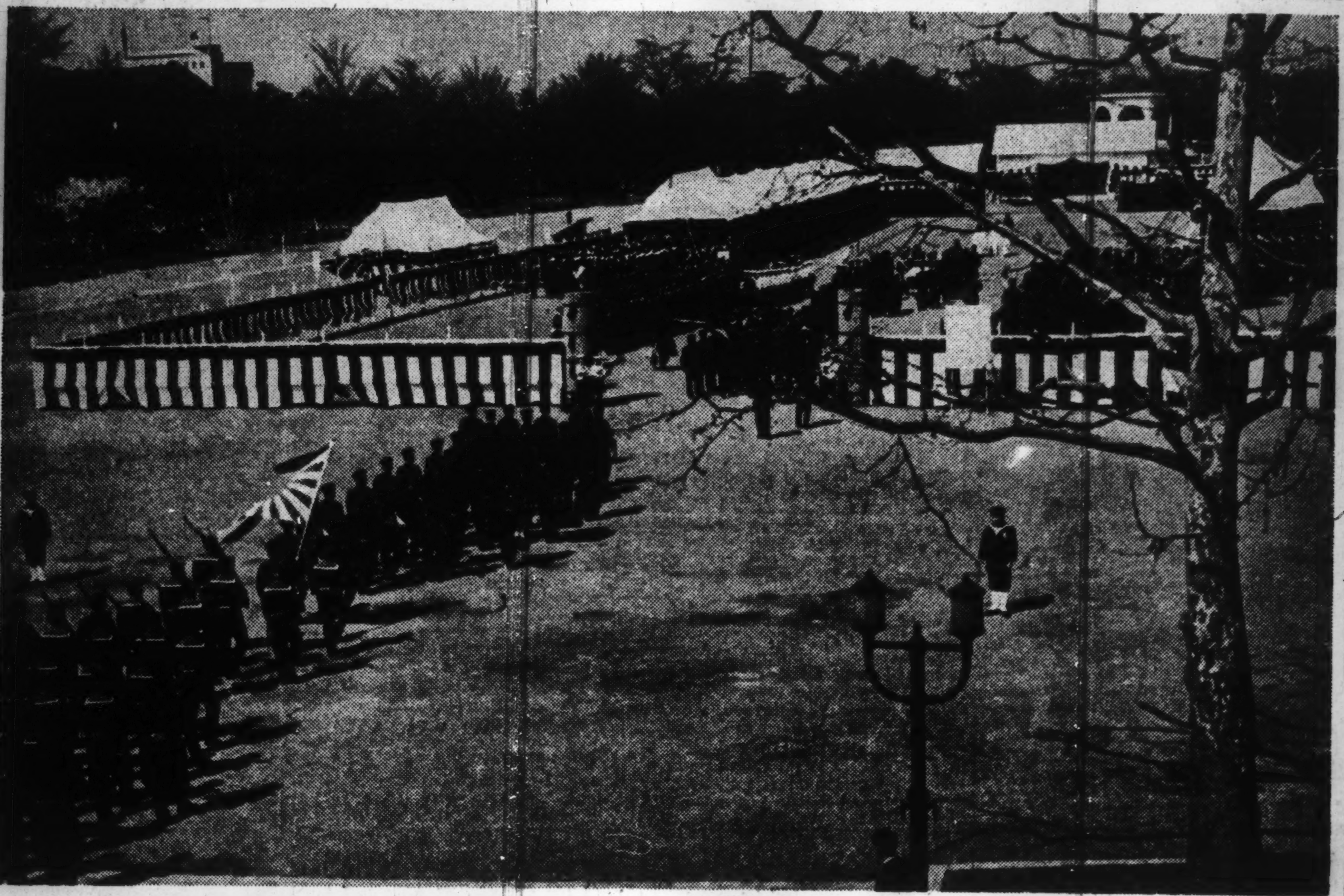
Her Imperial Majesty Grants Gift of Cakes To Heroes' Families

Her Majesty the Empress, on the occasion of the joint Navy funeral held Wednesday for the nine war heroes who so gallantly sacrificed themselves in the attack on Pearl Harbor, graciously granted a case of cakes bearing the Imperial Crest to each of the bereaved families of the heroes, reports Domei.

Last Rites for Nine Naval Heroes



The nation mourned anew Wednesday for the nine naval heroes of the Special Attack Flotilla who so gallantly sacrificed their lives in the attack on Pearl Harbor on December 8 last year. Hibiya Park, where the joint rites held by the Navy Ministry were observed, was thronged with worshippers who silently prayed for the nine heroes whose glorious deed will live forever in the annals of the world's naval history. Seen above is a general view of the funeral procession as it entered the enclosure in Hibiya Park. The especially erected funeral hall can be seen in the background. (More photos of the funeral service on Page 3)

ANSWER BY BRITAIN TURNED DOWN AGAIN

Working Committee of Indian Congress Party Rejects Counter-Proposal

REASONS BEING PREPARED

British Said Appointing Wavell As Viceroy to Force Issue

Domei

VICHY, April 7.—The working committee of the Indian Congress Party again has formally rejected the British Government's reply to the Indian demands following the previous rejection of the Cripps plan for Indian independence, according to a Havas report received here from New Delhi today.

The reasons for the Indian rejection of the latest British counter-proposal are now being prepared to supplement the document setting forth India's veto of the plan advanced by Sir Stafford Cripps, special British envoy to India, it was said.

Mediation Unconfirmed

Domei

LISBON, April 7.—President Roosevelt, in a press interview today, refrained from commenting on New Delhi reports that he was asked to mediate on the Anglo-Indian question, according to a Washington dispatch received here.

The United States President also denied press reports that he has received a message from Pendit Jawaharlal Nehru, former President of the Indian National Congress, the report added.

Domei

BERNE, April 7.—With all political parties in India strongly opposing the British proposal, Britain now has decided to offer India a compromise plan, according to dispatches received here from London.

The British compromise plan is said to include the appointment of an Indian defense minister as part of the general war plan of the Allied Powers.

A new guarantee reportedly will be offered regarding the granting of the Dominion status to India while India, it is said, will be

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Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

CHUNGKING WANTS MORE ATTENTION

SHANGHAI, April 8.—Criticizing that the Atlantic Charter created by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill does not in spirit or in scope cover the Pacific region and its problems, the Ta Kung Pao, influential Chungking newspaper, demanded that a Pacific Charter be drawn up. This scheme was originally suggested by Rear-Admiral Harry Yarnell, former commander-in-chief of the U.S. Asiatic fleet.

The Chungking journal also made the blunt declaration that China's war was not so much to fight for others' interests as for her own. It charged that China had for the past century been the victim of repeated external aggressions which reduced her into a semi-colonial position. The demand was made that the United States and England, which had promised to surrender their extraterritorial rights in China after the war, should surrender them now.

Rear-Admiral Yarnell said that the "fundamental issue of this war is the alleged right of a nation to subjugate the people of another state". This idea must be banished from the relations among the Allies themselves, charged the Ta Kung Pao.

AUSTRALIA TO PLEAD FOR CANADIAN AID

STOCKHOLM, April 8.—Despite the recent statement by Canadian Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, who flatly refused to send an expeditionary force to Australia and who promised supplies only when they were available, Minister for External Affairs Dr. Herbert Evatt, as the special Australian envoy, is scheduled to make a special trip to Ottawa to meet with the Canadian War Cabinet tomorrow to solicit concrete assurance of aid.

Australian circles in Washington are attaching considerable importance to this trip, for Dr. Evatt will take with him a complete report of the American promises of aid, and he is known to be seeking additional assistance in bolstering his country's defense. An appeal will also be directed at the Canadian people themselves by the Australian envoy, who is to make three broadcasts.

HIGH U.S. NAVAL OFFICER WASHED OVERBOARD

BUENOS AIRES, April 8.—The U.S. Navy Department announced that Rear-Admiral J. M. Wilcox was washed overboard and drowned during heavy weather. The warship was on a routine cruise at the time. Rear-Admiral Wilcox was formerly the chairman of the inspection committee of the naval charts department.

PEOPLE ARE WARNED OF INVISIBLE ENEMY

Information Board Vice-Chief Points Out Evils of Anglo-U.S. Culture

MUST BE ELIMINATED

Action Will Not Conflict With Spirit of Hakko Ichiu Says Okumura

Pointing to the misconception prevalent among the public that American and British cultures should be respected, even if Japan is at war with the United States and Britain, and emphasizing that the War of Greater East Asia broke out for the purpose that American and British cultures, which fundamentally vary with Japanese culture, should be eliminated, Kiwao Okumura, Vice-President of the Board of Information, in a nation-wide radio hook-up over the JOAK at 9 p.m. Wednesday, taking advantage of the fourth Imperial Rescript Observance Day, called the attention of the 100,000,000 people of the nation to renew their determination to meet the new stage of war. The gist of Mr. Okumura's radio speech follows:

"What is the enemy of thought warfare? Politically, it is Democracy that shirks responsibility under the name of plurality. Economically, it is a plutocratic economic principle. Culturally, it is liberalism that respects individual rights absolutely and destroys order of State. Individualism is another. The materialistic principle of science that complacently declares that men are slaves of machines is also its enemy. These enemies of thought warfare should be conquered, so that military warfare can reap brilliant success and a new order can be established perfectly.

"The War of Greater East Asia is war plus construction. Construction also means war. Japan's enemies exist everywhere, politically, economically and culturally. The objective of thought warfare must be in that these enemies must be fought, thereby allowing all nations to seek their proper places, according to their own abilities, and thus allow them to enjoy prosperity under the

(Continued on Page 2)

British Fleet Starts Retreat as Japanese Attack Intensified

ENEMY IN CONFUSION

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, April 8.—Scores of enemy vessels were sunk by Japanese Naval and Air Units in only two days since April 5, when the Japanese Naval Forces attacked Colombo, important enemy base in the Indian Ocean, and other strategic points in Indian waters.

BRITISH LOSSES HEAVY IN INDIA

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, April 8.—Fierce sea and air attacks have been continued by the Japanese Naval Units operating in the Indian Ocean on British warships, merchantmen, air and military bases.

Considerably heavy damage is believed to have been suffered already by the British units in Indian waters as a result of the Japanese onslaughts.

Meantime, unable to withstand fierce Japanese offensives, the British fleet in the Indian Ocean is said to have begun a general retreat. Powerful submarine flotillas of the Japanese Navy are said to be active in the same waters.

177 PLANES, 940 GUNS CAPTURED

No fewer than 82,618 prisoners were taken up to March 25 on Java Island only by the Imperial Army Units operating in the Netherlands East Indies, while the spoils of war included 177 planes and 940 guns of various kinds, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 5 p.m. Wednesday.

The communique reads:

"The main war results achieved by the Imperial Army Units operating in the Netherlands East Indies up to March 25 on Java Island only are as follows:

"1. Total number of prisoners: 82,618 (comprising 66,219 Dutch, 4,890 Australian, 10,626 British and 883 American troops).

"Of the above, the Dutch prisoners are over 6,000 in excess of the number communicated to the Japanese Army at the time of their unconditional surrender on March 9. The American, British and Australian troops surrendered to the Japanese on March 10.

"2. Spoils of war: (1) 177 planes, (2) 940 guns (including 108 heavy guns, 161 field and mountain guns, 83 anti-aircraft guns, and 588 anti-aircraft machine-guns, quick-firing guns and trench mortars), (3) 4,228 heavy and light machine-guns, (4) 80,778 rifles and pistols, (5) 5,153 search-lights, (6) 1,728,585 rounds of ammunition, 89,071,800 cartridges for machine-guns and rifles, and 36,000 bombs, (7) 1,059 cars, tanks, armored cars and special cars, 9,500 motor cars, 7,108 railway carriages and wagons, and (8) quantities of medicine equivalent to about a year's ration for 100,000 men.

"Japanese losses during the period under review: 845 killed and 1,784 wounded."

BRITISH IN MADRAS IN CONFUSION

Domei

LISBON, April 7.—Recent successive Japanese onslaughts upon the southern part of India, including Ceylon, Cocanada and Vizagapatam, have thrown British forces in this area into a great confusion, according to information reaching here from various places of India today.

A Madras dispatch reports that a strict blackout was enforced from yesterday evening in Madras, third largest city of India, and an air raid alarm was sounded for more than two hours this morning causing great confusion among its 750,000 citizens.

SOS FILLS AIR OVER INDIAN OCEAN

Domei

JAPANESE BASE, April 8.—With the Japanese Navy's increasing activity in the Indian Ocean, ether waves have become filled with streams of SOS signals from various enemy vessels claiming Japanese attack.

Particularly since April 5 the distress signals have increased. The Colombo radio station on April 5 repeatedly broadcast, "We

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CHILDREN IN BORNEO WRITE FOR GUIDANCE

Compose Charming Letters to Small Friends in Japan

Charming letters from children of five elementary schools in Borneo asking the children of Japan to teach and guide them have been brought to a commander of a Japanese unit in Kuching, reports an Asahi correspondent there.

"'Dear friends in Japan, please guide.' Thus runs part of a letter written by the school children in far away Borneo," he stated. Continuing, he said:

"One day, pupils from five elementary schools approached a naval commander of a unit stationed in Kuching with five lettters and four pictures and asked him to send them to children in Japan.

Loved by Children

"This unit is greatly loved by the children, for these warriors of the sea, or 'soldiers with anchors' as they are called by these tots, opened schools for them soon after the occupation of Borneo and have taught them Japanese songs and simple Japanese words as 'konnichiwa' and 'arigato.'

"The strong and kind 'soldiers with anchors' have made deep impressions on the little boys and girls and have made them yearn to become friends with the children in Japan, who have such good soldiers as their fathers and brothers.

"The letters, which are written very clearly, are filled with the children's sincere enthusiasm for Japan. The pictures of coconut palms and cucumbers are drawn most skilfully in pastel and the commander has them pasted on a wall in his quarters until, he says, he has a chance to send them to Japan."

The correspondent revealed that the contents of one of these letters read as follows:

"Dear friends in Japan:

"We are very glad and grateful that your soldiers have come into our country. We are only too happy to be able to go hand in hand with you from now,

"Since we are of a rather backward country, we ask you to write to us often and guide us. Then, we are sure we can become better children under your influence.

"On Kigensetsu, every city, town, and village celebrated the founding of your nation with Rising Sun flags flying from all the houses. The other day, we went with our teacher to meet the commander of your unit here and had our picture taken with him.

Kind and Gentle

"The Japanese soldiers are so kind and gentle and we want to trust them with all our hearts. We sincerely wish that the Japanese Government will send us teachers to guide us.

"In closing, we pray for the victory of the Japanese Army and Navy and hope that we will be able to repay at least a tiny part of the great favor bestowed upon us by your great nation."

Another letter asked for pictures and was to the following effect:

"Dear friends in Japan:

"Words cannot express our gratitude for the great effort of Japan in this war for constructing a Greater East Asia.

"We pray that hereafter Sarawak will have the honor of joining hands with Japan and live in eternal peace.

"We children here pride ourselves in our great national characteristics. We believe that you will become our friends and guide and encourage us as companions in the construction of Greater East Asia. We shall be waiting for pictures and letters from you.—Goodbye."

LATE COUNT SHOWS 1,000 TO RUN FOR HOUSE SEATS

Election Recommendation Body Selects 425—Others 'Free' Candidates

For the 466 seats in the House of Representatives, a total of 1,000 persons had declared their candidacy in the forthcoming general election by 5 p.m. yesterday.

Of the above candidates, 603 people never have held seats in the House previously.

A total of 425 have been recommended by the election recommendation body, and the others are the so-called "free" candidates.

With the progress of time, however, a number of candidates will likely withdraw. Yasaburo Shimonaka and two other candidates selected by the recommendation body have declined to run.

Joint Naval Funeral Held for Nine Heroes

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Rescript declaring war on America and Britain, they made their way into Pearl Harbor under most difficult conditions.

"Assisted by the Naval Air Force, they attacked enemy craft in daylight and at night. They performed their full duty. But they failed to return.

"The members of the Special Attack Flotilla wished to uphold the traditions of the Imperial Navy. They also embodied the highest order of the Japanese spirit. Their deeds not only took the fight out of the enemy. They also were a great inspiration to the Navy and the people."

Today's Press Comments

THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

American Activity in South America

HOCHI—The United States is striving to bring South American countries under its control in the name of safeguarding the Western Hemisphere. It was unusually active at the Pan-American Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Rio de Janeiro early this year. Due to the opposition of Argentina and Chile, the American plan to drag all South American countries into the war against the Axis Powers failed to materialize. American underground activities, started after the Conference, to make South America join the Anglo-American camp, have increased considerably since the war situation in East Asia turned against America. In an attempt to induce Argentina and Chile to declare war on Japan, America has notified them of its intention of reducing supplies of materials to them. American propagandists are at work to influence Argentine and Chilean peoples into thinking that the countries opposed to the democracies are base and wicked.

Argentina and Chile are well aware of the military and economic might of Japan. They are under no illusion about the situation which has been caused by the great victories scored by Japan in the War of Greater East Asia. This is the reason why they are reluctant to make common cause with the United States. From present indications they will continue the present relations with the Axis Powers for a long time. One of the indications is an address by the new president of Chile in which he said he would take steps to strengthen relations with all foreign countries.

It is a matter of regret that Brazil, which has had friendly relations with Japan for a long time, has allowed itself to be influenced by the United States into putting pressure against its Japanese population. America is trying to compensate Brazil for the damage it is suffering from the loss of the Japanese market for its cotton. The present condition of America makes it absolutely impossible to take any large portion of the Brazilian wool which has hitherto found its way into Japan. The American attitude toward Brazil serves only to strengthen our determination to bring about the ruin of the United States.

Progress of Construction

MIYAKO—General Gen Sugiyama, Chief of the Army General Staff, in the course of his statement he made after his tour of inspection over the battlefront, said the popular mind in the occupied areas is gradually stabilized and a gleam of hope for a new order is discernible. By so saying, General Sugiyama congratulated on the situation. This is not necessarily news, but deserves congratulation. Especially his statement that disposal of natural resources is making headway and restoration of oil fields and refineries is well under way is a source of great assurance and good news to the Japanese people who are bracing themselves up with a determination that war means construction. The people are ever thankful for the news of war victory which comes one after another and their joy is multiplied by the news of stabilization of occupied districts. The Japanese people are hoping the construction work will go on uninterruptedly through cooperation of the Government, military and people.

Farm Product Policy

CHUGAI SHOGYO—The Wartime Foodstuff Committee of the Agriculture and Forestry Planning Commission in the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry has adopted a key policy for principal agricultural products in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The policy was formulated on the basis of basic items adopted before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. It is mainly limited to these products in Japan, Manchoukuo and China, with lesser application to the southern regions. It goes without saying that rice, coconut oil and sugar in the southern regions are destined to affect the foodstuff situation in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, but the committee has failed to handle this question.

The only new policy worth mentioning is the fact that the committee has decided to maintain the status quo in Formosan sugar and to rely upon the south as regards shortage to be created by appropriate supply of sugar to Japan, Manchoukuo and China. It, however, can be tolerated that importation of agricultural products from the south into Japan will not be carried out on a large scale for the time being. It is hoped that the committee take a wider range of view as to the method of securing foodstuffs in the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Many Ships Sunk Off India

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are being bombed!" while ships on the seas fearfully radioed, "Japanese warships are now bombarding us!" "Ship has been hit! Fire has started and ship is sinking, and ship was been abandoned!"

On the following day, SOS signals further increased in frequency with reports, "Japanese warships have been sighted!" "Send help immediately!"

Others reported, "Where is the British fleet which has abandoned us?"

AIR RAID ALARM SOUNDED IN MADRAS

Domei

LISBON, April 7.—An air raid alarm was sounded throughout the city of Madras at 4:40 a.m. today, according to a New Delhi dispatch reaching here, which added that the alert was of 1 hour and 35 minutes' duration.

JAPANESE NAVAL UNITS RAID BURMA

Domei

JAPANESE NAVAL BASE, April 8.—Japanese Naval Air Units on Monday afternoon carried out a devastating raid on Akyab, British military base on the shore of western Burma, destroying enemy aircraft and vessels.

The attack was made by both bombers and fighters, the bomber formations blasting runways and hangars and destroying one large and one small enemy aircraft at the airfield as well as sinking a 2,000-ton minelayer in the harbor by direct hits.

Meanwhile, the Japanese fighters set ablaze one Hurricane and one Blenheim aircraft in the airfield with deadly machine-gun fire. Enemy vessels in the harbor also were attacked and heavy damage inflicted.

Answer by Britain Turned Down Again

(Continued From Page 1)

granted the right to send representatives to the Pacific War Council of the Allied Nations and to the British War Cabinet.

Wavell as Viceroy

Domei

VICHY, April 8.—It is rumored in New York that General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in India, and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, leader of the Indian National Congress Party of India, will be appointed Viceroy of India and Indian Defense Minister, respectively, according to Havas dispatches received here today from New York.

While doubt is being attached to the authenticity of the rumor, it is considered here that it is a British maneuver to force its claim on the Indian leaders by giving a nominal right of defense to India while taking the actual right of military control of India.

Rome Scores Decision

Domei

ROME, April 7.—Rumors floating in London that Britain will shortly name General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in India, as Viceroy replacing Lord Linlithgow, indicate Britain is attempting to force on India Sir Stafford Cripps' proposal despite Indian opposition, well-informed observers here asserted.

Ultimately, according to these quarters, India will be compelled to sign a military agreement with Britain through pressure applied by the British. However, it was pointed out that in such an event the agreement will be like "words written on sand" bound to be wiped out in the war storm.

Sapru Seeking Terms

Minimizing the authoritative power of the Indian National Defense Minister, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, President of the National Liberal Federation, is trying to reach a compromise with Britain, according to a New Delhi dispatch to the Neue Zuercher Zeitung, reports the Asahi from Zurich.

Sir Tej reportedly advocates that the recruiting, training and arming of Indian troops should remain the sole authority of the Indian Defense Minister while the supreme command of India's war efforts should be in the hands of Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Forces.

This, continues the dispatch, indicates that the Defense Minister's post retains only nominal significance, and that Sir Tej, aware of this fact, is seeking a compromise with Britain.

Meanwhile, the same source reports, Indian public opinion is beginning to criticize the attitude of the United States toward India. Quoting the New York Times which said in a recent editorial that India will lose America's sympathy if its demands upon Britain are too great, many Indian newspapers reportedly have expressed their dissatisfaction over America's recent attitude.

The Asahi dispatch cited a recent editorial reproduced from the Hindustan Times accusing the United States of regarding India as an American colony.

The Hindustan Times allegedly contained a warning to the effect that India will not be intimidated by the United States or any other foreign nation. It also embodied a declaration that India and the Indian authorities, naturally, are far more concerned with their national welfare and future than any international third party.

BRITISH DESTROYER IS SUNK BY ITALIANS

Luftwaffe Carries Out Another Big Raid Over Malta Island

Domei

ROME, April 7.—The Italian navy has set fire to and sunk, the 1,340-ton British destroyer, Havoc, the Italian High Command briefly announced today.

The announcement also disclosed that the Italian air force severely bombed British troops concentrated southeast of Mechili in North Africa and inflicted heavy damage on the enemy.

British Admit Loss

Domei

LISBON, April 7.—The British Admiralty admitted in an announcement today the loss of the 1,340-ton destroyer, Havoc, according to a London report received here.

It was also announced that the 1,060-ton submarine, Tempest, is presumed to have been sunk, the dispatch added.

Attack Munitions Factories

Domei

BERLIN, April 7.—Units of the German air force yesterday heavily bombed enemy military establishments on Malta Island while the German artillery corps fiercely attacked munitions factories in Leningrad, the German High Command announced today.

The High Command announcement reads: "German artillery corps yesterday fiercely attacked various important munitions factories in Leningrad, causing heavy damage."

The German air force severely bombed British airfields along the coast of Egypt and shot down seven British planes. Other units of the Luftwaffe heavily bombed military establishments on Malta Island, inflicting severe damage.

On the eastern front, German land forces destroyed 29 Soviet tanks, while the air force shot down 60 Soviet planes during air battles.

People Are Warned Of Invisible Enemy

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Rising Sun flag. By construction is not meant that construction comes after the war or exists separately of it. Construction in a true sense exists only in the course of a totalitarian war.

"The point which I should like to stress specially is that the enemy of thought warfare is not necessarily found abroad only, but at home. That is to say, it exists among ourselves. For more than 70 years since the Meiji Restoration, Japan has steeped herself in absorbing European culture, but its evil effects are unconsciously taking the shape of scum in our thought and life. That this country has been advocating the need of internal reform for several years and the new structure among the nation amply bespeaks for this situation.

Must Drop Shortcomings

"I do not mean to raise objection to absorption of foreign culture. What I mean is Japan should take its merits and drop its shortcomings. The Japanese nation should not forget the august teachings of the Emperor Meiji that 'to seek knowledge in the world' is 'to enhance the Imperial foundation greatly.'

"There may be persons who still believe even at this juncture that the military strength of the United States and Britain is different from their cultures and that their cultures must be respected, even if these countries are militarily chastized. This is a mistake. I should say that the War of Greater East Asia broke out in order to find a way out of American and British cultures, which basically vary with Japanese culture. This is what I mean when I say the present war will not end even though military warfare is over.

"In the Imperial Rescript which was granted at the first formal audience in which His Majesty the Emperor received his grand subjects following His accession to the Throne, on December 28, 1926, His Imperial Majesty graciously announced that the social condition had been undergoing a gradual change and popular ideas were apt to be unsettled, while conflict of interests sometimes occurred in the sphere of economics. His Imperial Majesty proceeded to instruct the nation that it should keep the general interests of the State constantly in mind and should strive to promote the common welfare and prosperity of all classes by combined efforts, so that the State may be put on an unshakable basis and the racial prosperity may be ensured eternally, thereby developing the grand work initiated at the Meiji Restoration.

"In the Imperial Rescript granted on the occasion of the conclusion of the Tripartite Pact in 1940, His Majesty the Emperor instructed His subjects to have even a clearer perception of the national polity. We are deeply struck by the deep concern which His Imperial Majesty constantly shows for popular ideas. In obedience to these gracious Imperial wishes, I cannot but earnestly desire for the development of the idea of the national polity and the reform of national ideas. This is especially so at the present time when Japan is waging a war of unprecedented magnitude. Should there remain the old order ideas in this country and room be thus afforded for the United States and Britain to take advantage of it to work against Japanese interests, it would leave the cause of evil from which the nation will suffer for generations.

Inseparably Related

"I cannot but recall the Meiji Restoration at the present particular moment. Reverence for the Emperor and exclusion of foreign barbarians, which formed the guiding principle of the Meiji Restoration, were inseparably related to each other. It was by this guiding spirit that the grand work of the Meiji Restoration could be achieved. We, the recipients of the Imperial Rescript declaring war on the United States and Britain, must make redoubled efforts to have a clearer grasp of the national polity and to give fuller effect to our loyalty.

"It is by no means narrow-mindedness to exclude American and British ideas in order to foster a clearer idea of the national polity. Nor does it conflict with the generous spirit of 'hakko ichiu.' It was with the spirit of generosity that we have sought knowledge in the world, embraced Buddhist culture, absorbed Confucian culture and further imported Western civilization. Where else can one find another State with such a capacity for modesty and tolerance. Japan today has Buddhism, Confucianism, Christianity and Mahommedanism. There is no antagonism between these religious faiths in this country, such as we see in Western countries. Under the benign rule of His Imperial Majesty with great virtues, believers of these different faiths are living in perfect security and contentment. It is, indeed, no exaggeration to say that the Japanese spirit has already become the world spirit. All faiths in Japan, be it Buddhism or Confucianism, represent the very essence of their respective beliefs. They are no longer imported cultures. They have become completely converted into Japanese culture.

"In the process of their Japonization, all these imported cultures had to be liquidated at one time or another. We must discard the idea that Japan has attained her greatness since the Meiji Restoration. Such an idea in itself embodies an old way of thinking which regards American or British culture as absolutely superior. In days of antiquity, Japan possessed a great culture already. This is clear from the fact that the Emperor Jimmu announced 2,602 years ago that he would aim at making a big family of the whole world.

"I have stated that the War of Greater East Asia is essentially a great war of ideas which is being waged for the establishment of a new world order and stressed the need for eliminating American and British ideas. How can a new order possibly be created in East Asia and then in the world, unless a new order is first created in Japan?

"I feel confident that it is impossible to create a new order in Japan unless we, each of us, discard the Anglo-American way of thinking and attitude of living. The 100,000,000 people of Japan must constantly fight this invisible enemy and must amend the old way of thinking and attitude of living. Thus, we can carry on a total war successfully and bring the war of ideas to a successful issue."

LIQUIDATION RULED FOR ENEMY BANKS

Ten British, U.S., Dutch, and Belgium Firms in Hongkong Affected

Domei

HONGKONG, April 8.—The liquidation of banks of enemy nationality in this city, which were closed following the Japanese occupation of Hongkong and placed under military control, has been decided upon by the Government-General of Hongkong.

Liquidation proceedings will be handled by the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Bank of Taiwan.

British interests which are subject to the Government-General's liquidation order are the Hongkong Shanghai Banking Corporation, the Mercantile Bank of India, and the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, while American interests are the Chase Bank, the National City Bank of New York, the Underwriters Savings Bank for the Far East, and the American Express Banking Corporation.

The Netherlands India Commercial Bank, and the Netherlands Trading Society, Dutch interests, as well as the Bank of Belgium, a Belgian interest, also are to be liquidated.

Catholics Indignant Over Incorporation Of Women in U.S. Army

Transocean

LISBON, Mar 25.—The incorporation of 150,000 women in the United States army has aroused much indignation in the United States, particularly in Catholic circles. According to a New York message, Bishop John Chara, in a sermon in St. Patrick's Cathedral, emphasized the serious consequences of such a measure. Treating women as men would have a disastrous effect on the population policy and in view of the sinking birth-rate figures of the white population, such a step would increase the danger for the future.

U.S.-Ecuador Pact Signed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 7.—The United States Government has announced that a lease-lend agreement was concluded between the United States and Ecuador on April 6, according to a Washington dispatch received here today. It was reported that the United States, on the basis of the agreement, will supply about $100,000,000 worth of war materials to Ecuador.

SHORTAGE OF GOODS AFFECTING IRELAND

Premier de Valera Exhorts Citizens to Get Optimum Out Of Cultivated Areas

Transocean

DUBLIN, March 18.—Difficulties confronting Eire formed the theme of an address broadcast by Premier Eamon de Valera on Tuesday on the occasion of St. Patrick's Day which is the Irish national festival.

Premier de Valera stressed that besides the problem of adequately preparing for national defense, two other important questions awaited solution, namely those of food and fuel.

The Premier pointed out that the Irish nation ardently desired to cultivate its native soil in peace so as to produce all the food it needed.

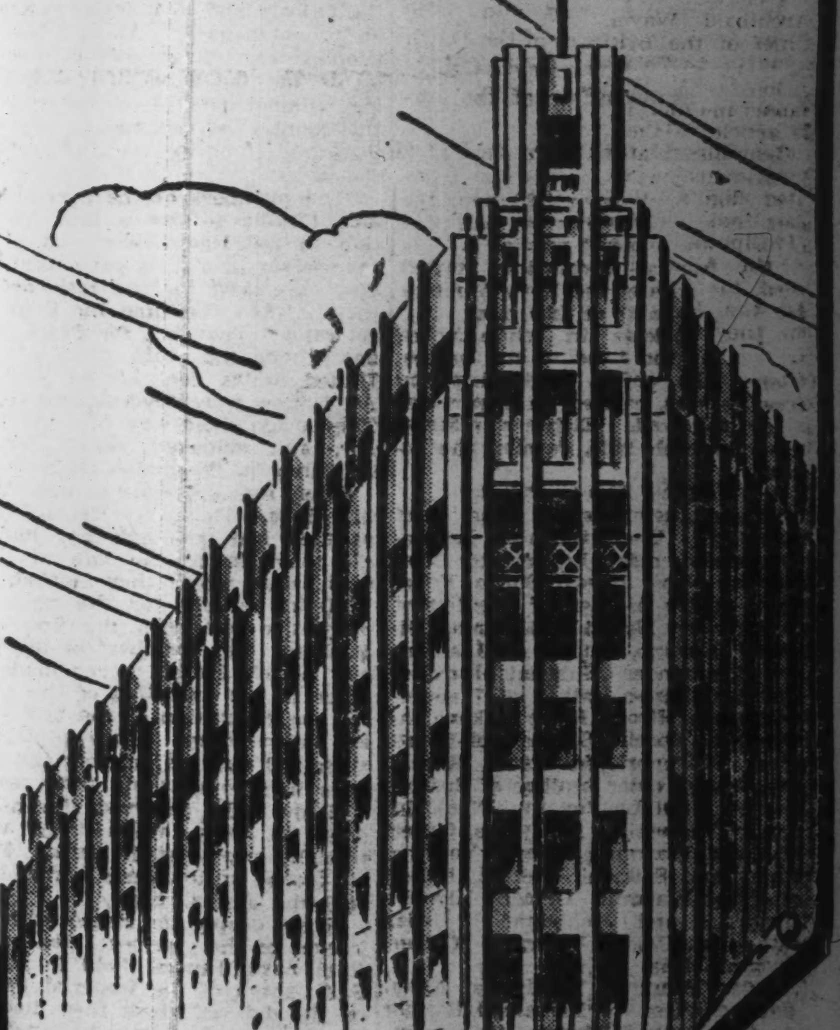
The fuel question was not so easy of solution but Eire's own resources of coal, timber and peat were sufficient to preserve it from the worst distress.

The Premier went on to say that cooperation, discipline and good humor would enable the Irish nation to overcome all difficulties. He concluded by sending greetings to Irishmen scattered throughout the world.

The Swiss Legation, in charge of **South African, Egyptian, Panamanian, Colombian, Peruvian, Cuban, Guatemalian, Venezuelan** and **Nicaraguan** interests in Japan requests all nationals of the above mentioned countries to communicate as soon as possible with the Swiss Legation, 3/1 Nibancho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, or the Swiss Consulate, 83, Kyomachi, Kobe, in regard to possible evacuation.

The Minister of Switzerland.

Tokyo New Grand
RESTAURANT
Mazda Building, Sukiyabashi, Tokyo



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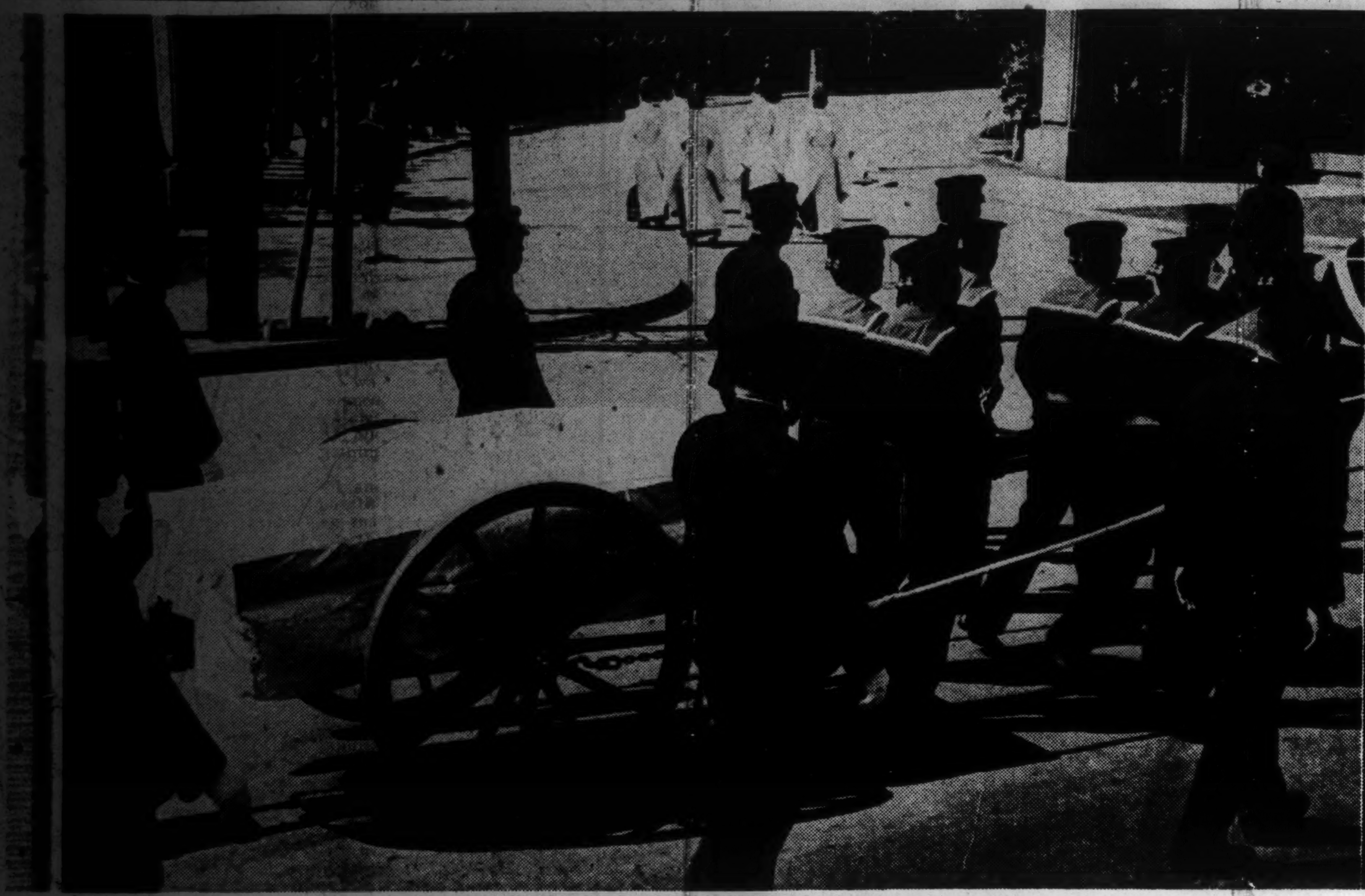
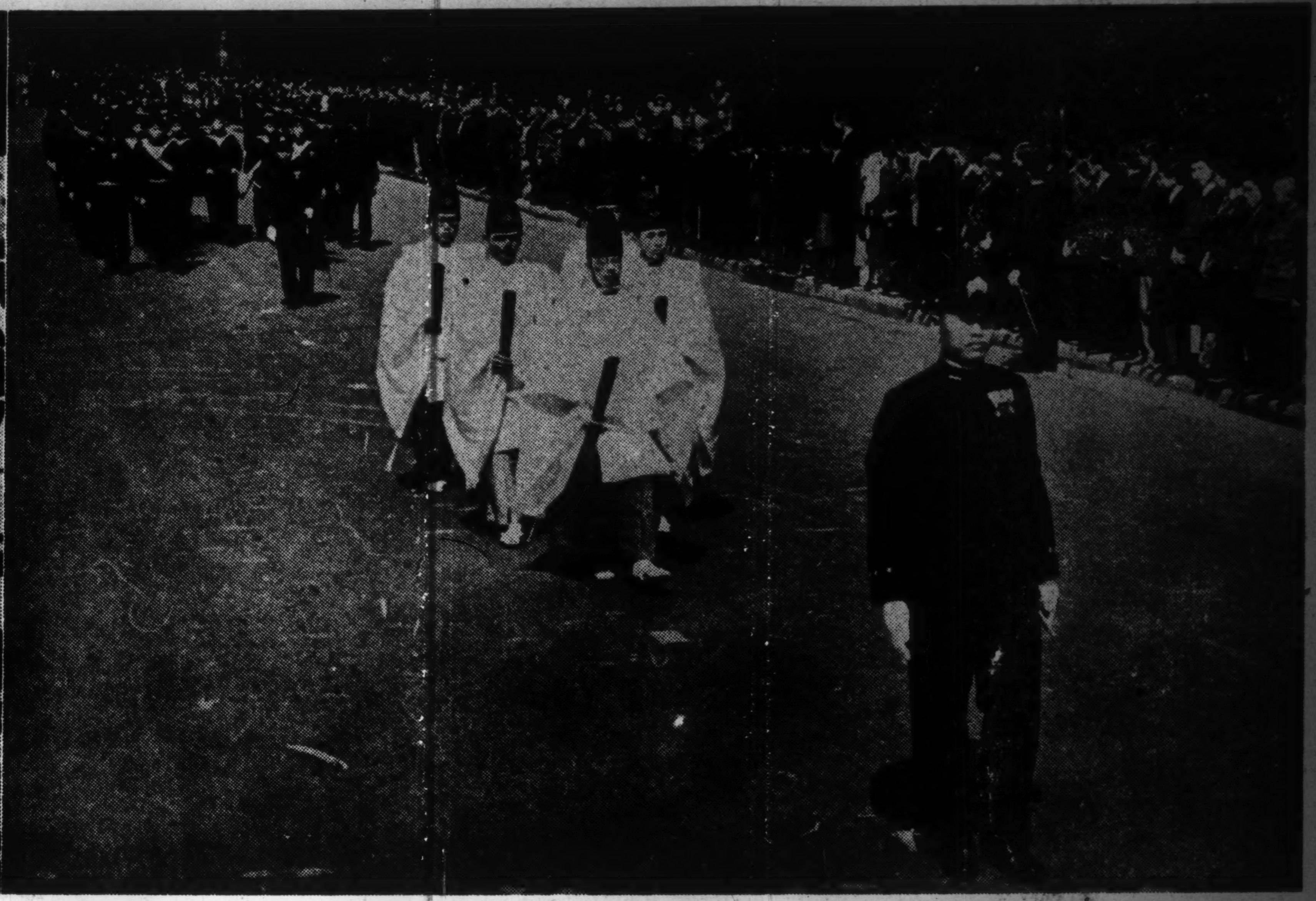
Nation Mourns Nine Navy Heroes

Hibiya Park, the scene of the joint funeral held Wednesday by the Navy Ministry for the nine heroes of the Special Attack Flotilla, was thronged with worshippers who came to pay their last respects to these daring sailors. The above photos show part of the impressive funeral procession which started from the Navy Ministry at 1:20 p.m. The gun carriage, pulled by blue-jackets and escorted by 18 officers, on which the coffin containing the nine caskets was placed, can be seen on the left. In this picture the procession is just about to enter Hibiya Park. The photo on the right shows white-robed Shinto priests leading the procession and part of the large number of people who lined the streets to pay tribute to the souls of the departed heroes.

SPOTLIGHT CENTERS ON ALLIED 'HEROES'

Yomiuri Asks, Why Is It That Men Who Ran Away Are So Played Up?

At a time when the battlefront in the second stage of the war is spreading to India in the West and Australia in the East, it is interesting to take a close-up view of General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in the Indian battle zone, and of General Douglas MacArthur, Allied Commander-in-Chief in Australia, says an article in the Yomiuri. These two Generals created a new chapter in world history with their unprecedented flights, the former from the East Indies, and the latter from the Philippines. These two "heroes" of the Allied Forces are now supposed to again lead their men against the Japanese Forces, from whom they fled but a few weeks ago.

The two Generals are the "heroes" and the "hopes" of their respective countries. It seems that in New York the best-selling post card of the year, which used to be a picture of Clark Gable's, is now a picture of General Douglas MacArthur. In England, unending eulogies are sung in honor of General Sir Archibald Wavell, who has been called the "Land Nelson" ever since the Battle of Benghazi last Spring. Admitted that there are wide differences between the psychology of the Japanese and the British or Americans, it is yet extremely puzzling to us to account for this widespread worship of two such "heroes."

Must Be Full of Them

If the term "hero" can be applied to General Wavell, who deserted his post in the Netherlands East Indies when the place became "too hot" for him, or to General MacArthur, who left his thousands of followers in the lurch and fled to Australia, then surely England and America must be full of "heroes."

The pages of history have very few examples of commanders-in-chief deserting their troops, and certainly nothing that can parallel the desertions of Wavell or MacArthur. Toward the end of the Sino-Japanese war, the Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Forces in Taiwan, General Liu Yung Fu, deserted his troops who had fought under him for more than six months. But General Liu may be excused because the war on the Continent had entered into its decisive stages, and defeat stared the Chinese in the face. They were fighting a losing battle, and it was no use continuing their resistance. Moreover, the Chinese troops had lost all stomach for the fight, and the Commander could do nothing with them.

But in the case of Wavell and MacArthur, the British and the Americans had been boasting that they would carry the fight to the enemy, and gain ultimate victory. They had been shouting "final victory will be ours!" till their voices had become hysterical. Thus the two "heroes" had no excuse for deserting their troops.

General Douglas MacArthur had deep connections with the Philippines. From 1922 to 1925 he was the Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Forces there. In 1935 he became Field-Marshal over the Philippines. Last July he was appointed Commander-in Chief of the American and Filipino Forces in the East, and swore that he would defend the Philippines to the last under all circumstances. But alas for all his vows! A few days before the Japanese Forces landed on the Philippines, he left the Filipino soldiers to defend for themselves as best as they could, and fled to the seclusion of Bataan Peninsula.

At the same time, the American Government was busy spreading propaganda about the "valiant resistance of that national hero, General Douglas MacArthur." For a time the world sympathized with the fate of the General, who, it seemed, was determined to fight on to the last. But what was this "hero's" trump card? Flight!

Whole World Astonished

The world was astonished at his flight, but in America his fame as a hero increased to incredible proportions. What sort of people are the Americans who can call such a man a "hero"? It puzzles us indeed to find an answer.

The case of General Sir Archibald Wavell puzzles us just as much. He was once called the "most talented general among the English." When he was appointed to the Supreme Command over the Allied Forces in the Netherlands East Indies he expressed his determination to defend the East Indies to the last, and was expected to put up the same sort of resistance that earned him the nickname of the "devil of the desert" under Lord Allenby.

But when Java became too hot for him he fled to India with alacrity that superseded that with which he fled from Crete to Egypt under the fierce drives of the Germans.

In England this flight of the Commander is called "strategic necessity." In other words, Wavell retired to India to take over the Supreme Command there so that he could pursue operations against the Japanese in the second stage of the war. Similarly, MacArthur is supposed to have been shifted to Australia to take over the Supreme Command there for similar reasons. Under this camouflage of "strategic necessities" their labels of "heroes" have been painted in more gaudy colors than before. We wonder what they will do when India or Australia becomes too hot for them.

What Can They Do?

Much is expected of them because Wavell "is a past master in the art of desert fighting," and MacArthur "from experience knows the ins and outs of the Japanese methods of fighting." But even Wavell with his "swift pursuit tactics" crumbled under the blitzkrieg methods of the Germans in the Balkans and MacArthur knows as much about the Japanese methods of fighting as it is possible for a man to know who lets his subordinates do the fighting whilst he himself spends his time sipping his whisky-and-soda far behind the lines. It is not difficult to imagine what sort of resistance such men will be able to put up.

Needless to say, it is most important for leaders to have an inflexible fighting spirit. Admiral Togo's unbending will to win was responsible for the naval successes of the Japanese in the Russo-Japanese War; the spirited and indomitable leadership of General Joffre at Verdun gave birth to the victory of the Allied Armies.

In spite of all the attempts on the part of the British and American Governments to cover up the flights of their generals as strategic moves, and to label them as heroes of the first water, it is clear to all intelligent observers that their flights are nothing more than admissions of British and Amercian defeat.

That India and Australia will share the fate of the Netherlands East Indies and the Philippines is clear. The whole world awaits with interest for the next "strategic moves" of the two "heroes."

British Commander Sheds Tears of Gratitude As Sugiyama Reveals His Family Is Well

Today at the Changi Fortress in Singapore, Lieutenant-General A. E. Percival, former commander-in-chief of the British forces in Malaya, well knows the spirit of Bushido which is the guiding principle of the Imperial Armed Forces. A Nichi-Nichi correspondent reported from Shonan City that tears of gratitude welled from the eyes of the British Commander when General Gen Sugiyama, Chief of the Army General Staff, called on him personally to inquire about his health, and informed him that his family was being well taken care of by the Japanese.

According to the correspondent General Sugiyama visited the Changi Fortress on March 26 in the course of his extensive tour through the occupied areas in the Southern Regions, and was accompanied by Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in Malaya.

Greeted by Lieutenant-General Percival as he alighted from his car, General Sugiyama shook hands with the former commander-in-chief of the British forces in Malaya and said:

"I am Sugiyama. We are carefully looking after your family, so please rest assured. As the climate is not favorable here, take good care of yourself."

The report said that tears of appreciation were in the eyes of Lieutenant-General Percival as he responded to General Sugiyama's expressions of sympathy.

CLOCK SALES PERMITTED

Imported Timepieces Can Be Sold To Specified Purchasers

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry has decided to permit the sale of imported clocks costing more than ¥45.00 to parties in need of them for business or industrial purposes, it was officially announced by the Director of the Price Control Bureau of the Ministry yesterday, reports Domei.

The sale of these clocks had been banned by the so-called "July 7" Ordinance which prohibited the sale of clocks costing more than ¥45.00 as "luxuries."

Clocks will be sold in exchange for special certificates which will be distributed to specified buyers by the Army, Navy and other Government offices as well as civilian organizations.

TO SUPPRESS STRIKES

Palestine Preparing Bill to Take Stiff Stand

Transocean

ANKARA, March 26.—The Mandate Government of Palestine is preparing a bill designed to enable the authorities to suppress strikes by most drastic measures. In case mediation fails, the Mandate authorities are to be empowered to suppress strikes by means of force.

This bill was drafted in view of the incessant strikes being staged in Palestine, as a consequence of which vital war industrial plants have been affected.

Axis Nationals for U.S.

Carrying 434 Axis nationals, the American 9,476-ton steamer, Etolin left Callao, Peru, on April 6 for San Francisco, Miyako reported from Shanghai quoting a Buenos Aires dispatch.

Passengers included 240 Germans, 177 Japanese and 17 Italians, the reporter said, adding that all of them are bachelors.

AXIS LEADERS SEND CONDOLENCE TO NAVY

Raeder and Riccardi Pay Tribute to Nine Heroes of Special Attack Flotilla

Japan's Axis allies on Wednesday sent messages of condolence to the Imperial Japanese Navy on the occasion of the joint Navy funeral services for the nine heroes of the Special Attack Flotilla whose gallant deeds at Pearl Harbor will forever be recorded in the annals of history.

Fleet-Admiral Erich Raeder, highest commander of the German Navy, sent the following message:

"The German Navy shares with me in paying tribute to the souls of the glorious victors, whose names will forever be bedecked in glory, for their heroism in the Battle of Hawaii. We honor these brave heroes who willingly made the supreme sacrifice in this war which is being waged in cooperation for a new world order, and a brilliant future for all the Axis countries."

Arturo Riccardi, under-secretary of the Italian Navy Ministry, sent the following message to the bereaved families of the nine heroes through Commander Gregorio Cavalchini, assistant naval attache to the Italian Embassy here:

"The families of the Italian seamen who gave their lives in the victories of Suda, Gibraltar, Malta, and Alexandria have now become united to the families of the nine Japanese comrades, who with the same faith and success, have forced the principal enemy base in the Pacific."

ARGENTINA INSTITUTES ODD LIGHT SAVING PLAN

Placards Pasted on Shop Windows as Warning to Economize on Illumination

Transocean

BUENOS AIRES, March 25.—The municipality is applying unusual means for obtaining results on their recent plea for economy in illumination.

Squads of vigilants roam the main business thoroughfares every night and wherever they notice brightly illuminated show windows, they paste huge placards appealing to the owner of the shop to extinguish his lights after 9 p.m.

This method not only shows up every offending shop-owner but also saddles him with the task of removing next morning the placards, which are no adornment to his shop windows.

Women Delinquents Grow

The number of women, who have become public charges, has doubled since the war according to Miss Lillian Parker, member of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies, the Miyako reported from Stockholm quoting London reports. The report said that most of the women prisoners are girls between the ages of 16 and 20.

Irisawa to Promote Japan-German Ties At Embassy in Reich

The Foreign Office announced the appointment of Fumiaki Irisawa as First Secretary of the Japanese Embassy in Berlin on Wednesday. As a press attache to the Embassy, Mr. Irisawa is expected to work for the further promotion of cultural relations between Japan and Germany. Mr. Irisawa, 40 years old, is a son of the late Dr. Baron Tatsukichi Irisawa, noted physician, and was graduated from the Literature and Law Departments of the Tokyo Imperial University. Before his appointment in 1940 as vice-chief of the Publicity Section of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, he served as a staff member of the political department of the Asahi Shimbun-sha and the Rengo News Agency.

Japan Yesterday And Today

(Continued from Page 6)

ceremonies performed in October, 1907, a special delegation representing the Czar were present with a message of gratitude and congratulation for the Japanese authorities, and as the Russians placed wreaths before the two monuments, their eyes filled with tears, as the description states. It was a very touching scene, dramatically illustrating the Japanese sense of humanity which had been previously shown in the humane treatment of the Russian prisoners of war.

It is time that the world stood convinced of the fact that humanity was not the monopoly of the "Europeans" and the "Christians," and that the so-called Pagan world, at least the people of Nippon, could give the rest of the world some points in lessons in humanity, and that Japan could not only beat the strongest of nations in feats of warlike valor but in good offices of mercy, benevolence and in acts of religious ministration for the enemy dead. Do we often hear of a Western nation erecting a monument, a church, a cathedral specially dedicated to the salvation of the enemy dead?

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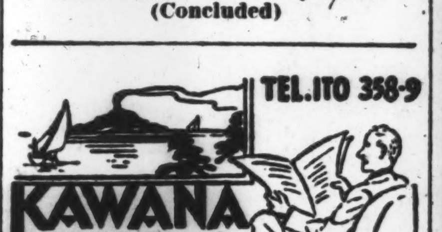

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MEMORIAL RITES HELD

Two Yomiuri Correspondents Killed On Burma Front Honored

Memorial rites were held at the head office of the Yomiuri Shimbun last evening in honor of two of the newspaper's war correspondents "killed in action" together on the Burma war front March 2 reports Domei.

The remains of the two men, Kisho Toyoshima and Uichi Okawa, were brought to Tokyo Station yesterday afternoon on the express Kamome.

The memorial service was attended by Matsutaro Shoriki, president of the Yomiuri, and many members of the staff as well as friends and representatives of the bereaved families of the late correspondents.

SPECIAL THAI ENVOY SEES TOJO WITH CHAYANAMA

Vanich Pananada Heads Recently Arrived Economic Mission to Japan

Vai Vanich Pananada, Thai State Minister without Portfolio, accompanied by Thai Ambassador Nai Direck Chayanama, paid a courtesy call on Premier General Hideki Tojo at his official residence at 2 p.m. Wednesday.

The Thai State Minister arrived here yesterday together with seven advance members of the Thai State Mission of Congratulations.

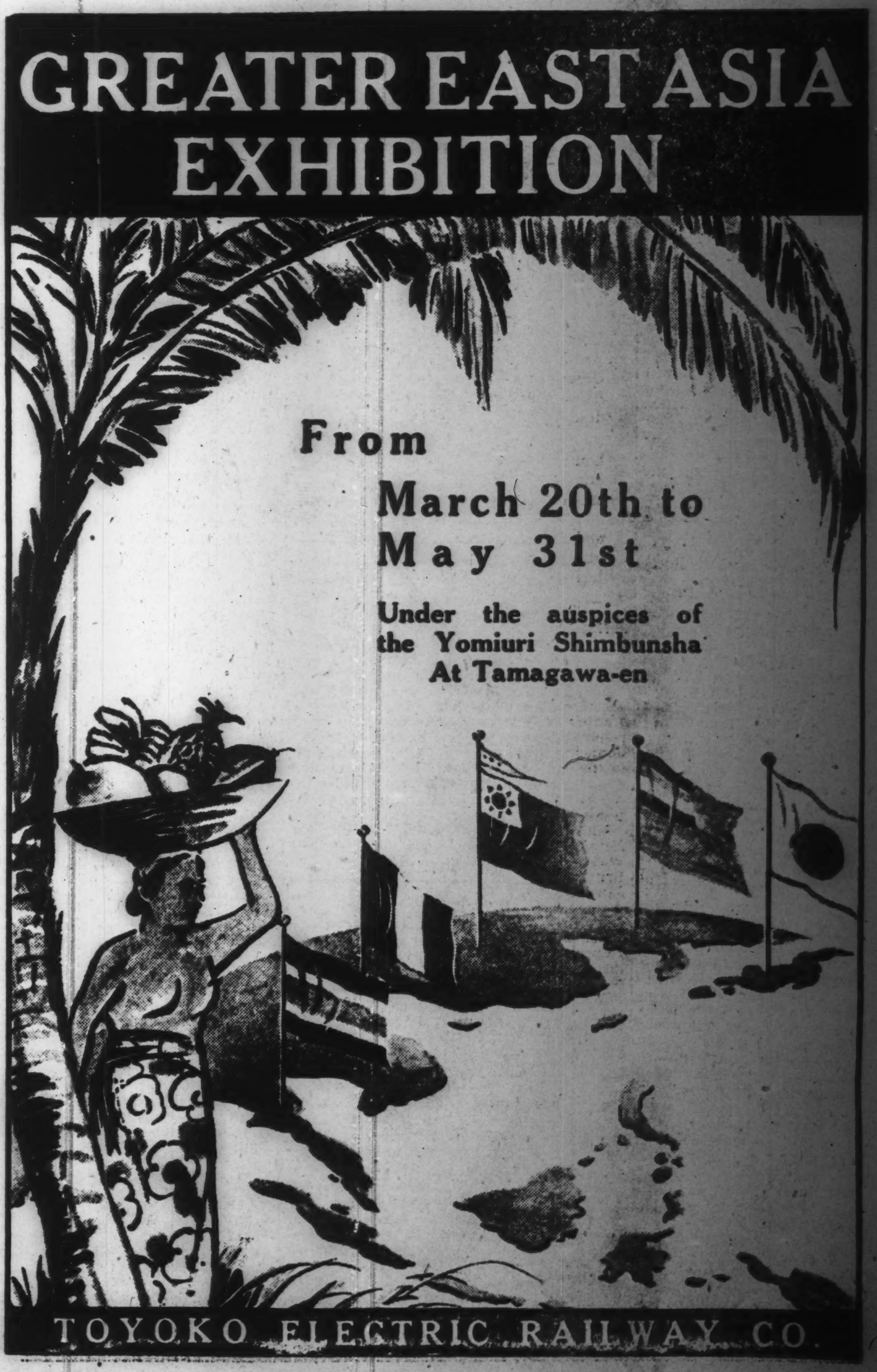
RUSSIAN AIRMAN CAPTURED

Was Flying Latest Plane Over Italian Lines

D.N.B.

ROME, April 7.—One of the best known Soviet fliers, who had the reputation in Russia of being invincible was shot down by an Italian sergeant over the Italian lines on the Eastern Front, it was stated by the "Piccolo" in a report from the front.

The Russian pilot was flying one of the latest Soviet Russian fighter models of the Teig type being equipped with four machine-guns and one 20 mm. cannon. The captured pilot's name was not given.



THEATER ACTIVITIES BOLSTER HOME FRONT

Kabuki Plays Continue to Be Popular—Co-Prosperity Drama Is Staged

The Japanese love of the theater continues to manifest itself in the manifold dramatic activities of the capital, especially with the gala return this month of the Teikoku Gekijo, Japan's premier playhouse built according to western tradition. It is indeed a healthy sign of the home front when the people have something wholesome to enjoy after the day's hard work.

It is said that night in and night out, the theaters of Germany presented shows during the last World War to keep up the morale of the population when those of London and Paris had to close their doors. It is true the playhouses of Berlin are going full blast right this minute to entertain the hard working masses with operas, musical comedies and legitimate plays. Never have the box office receipts in Germany reached the present high.

All Theaters Active

All the major Tokyo theaters are open this month as if in welcome to the warm spring season which makes playgoing somewhat easier in contrast to the cold winter nights. While the Shochiku chain of theaters is concentrating on classic vehicles, the Toho camp with the addition of the Teikoku Gekijo offers a variety of entertainments. Girls' revues, however, are given by both groups.

Perhaps one of the noteworthy presentations this month is the first number at the Teikoku Gekijo where the Shinkokugeki troupe headed by Ryutaro Tatsumi and Shogo Shimada is playing. Entitled "Oda Nobunaga", it unfolds dramatically the youthful life of the great feudal warrior and patriot in two acts. The plot is taken from the work of the foremost historian of the day, Soho Tokutomi. Aided considerably by the brilliant and novel stage settings by Ujiro Hamada, the play brings vividly to life the youthful aspirations of Nobunaga and his inner feeling. It has all the elements of being a good drama without becoming melodramatic. Tatsumi as Nobunaga gives a very fine and realistic portrayal of this great historic figure.

Without question, the best histrionic display of the month is concentrated at the Kabukiza where the leading Kabuki stars are performing twice daily. The current program is given as part of the annual drama festival in honor of the late Danjuro IX and Kikugoro V. Since all offerings are the regular traditional Kabuki numbers which used to be the favorite vehicles for Danjuro and Kikugoro and currently enacted by such satellites as Kikugoro, Koshiro et al, there is no need for comment. It is, however, highly gratifying to know that the great Kabuki tradition is still being maintained in these colorful plays in their original forms and still enjoyed by thousands who visit the playhouse nightly.

Across the street from the Kabukiza at the Tokyo Gekijo, Ennosuke and his company offer a new version of the Forty-Seven Ronin by playwright Seika Mayama. With the recent return of the promising actor, Sumizo, to this troupe, Ennosuke has found a good supporting member. These two give a wonderfully coordinated performance in a three-act drama which throws an illuminating sidelight on the main story of the Forty-Seven Ronin. Another creditable performance is shown in "Submarine No. 6" which revues once again the spirit of Commander Sakuma and his men who went down with their ship but whose names will forever live in the minds of the Japanese people.

At the so-called Yurakucho amusement center, popular performances are being rendered daily by the Takarazuka revue girls and Roppa Furukawa and his company. The main attraction at the former is their leading star, Miss Fukuko Sayo. The first two dance numbers are unusually clever. The piece de resistance of the evening is naturally "Returning to the East" adapted from a novel "For Whom the Gods Deny" by Phra Sarasas, former Economic Minister of Thailand, now in Japan. This is the third of the Co-Prosperity series given by this troupe.

47-Ronin Play Given

Deviating slightly from the usual program of comedy, Roppa's group, under the guidance of the Press Section of the Navy Ministry, presents this month a drama based on the nine heroes of the Special Attack Flotilla which demolished the enemy fleet at Pearl Harbor. Written by Kazuo Kikuta, the writer who prepared the script for "Curfew at Hawaii," which won popular approval last month, this play too is exceptionally well received by the audience. Other offerings are the usual comedies of the Roppa troupe in which Yukiko Todoroki, the former Takarazuka star, makes a special appearance.

Though no big names are seen on the program, the current performance at the Meijiza is worthy of attention. Drama critics of the vernaculars are unanimous in praising the enthusiastic and sincere acting of the young Kabuki actors at this theater. They include Minosuke and Gato and others who have recently come to Tokyo from Osaka to give a joint show with the Tokyo players. Especially excellent is the drama of "Rihei Amanoya," a minor plot to the story of the Forty-Seven Ronin.

Thai Drama Staged

A scene from one of the Co-Prosperity Sphere light opera series currently staged at the Takarazuka Theater, Tokyo, by the world famous Takarazuka Revue Troupe. This month's program is entitled "Returning to the East" and is adapted from a novel written by Phra Sarasa, former Economic Minister of Thailand, now in Japan.

Japan's Economy Planned To Stabilize Finances

(Continued from Page 6)

increase is significant evidence of the important role played by small investors' money, which is placed in the Postal Savings Bank, in economizing on current spending and in absorbing Government bonds. In order to attract popular support for its savings campaign the Government fixes each year a definite goal for national savings. A comparison of the totals aimed at by the Government in its annual saving programs and the actual results obtained during the last four years is subjoined:

Year	Goal of savings (In billions)	Actual results
1938	8.0	7.3
1939	11.0	10.2
1940	12.0	12.8
1941	17.0	—

Efforts to Check Inflation

That the Japanese Government is as determined as the British and American Governments in its efforts to raise more funds through taxation may be seen from the unprecedented taxation bill recently approved in the Imperial Diet. A further indication of the Government's efforts to check inflation by restricting the consumption of goods is seen in the extension of the rationing system to clothing and textile fabrics in general. This has been in force since February 1, 1942, the system having already been in force in Britain, Germany, and other belligerent countries.

To sum up, Japan has fully succeeded in solving all problems arising from wartime finances during the past 10 years, and in some ways perhaps is setting an example to America and Britain. The outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia is bound to cause a further increase in her financial needs, but it is the writer's firm conviction that in parallel with her unprecedented achievements in the military field Japan will certainly attain brilliant successes in the financial field, too.

(The End)

Contemporary Japanese Literature

(Continued from Page 6)

and play with it. And so, the curtain.

* * *

By means of a vivid depiction of the boredom of married life and by dint of clever dialogue and appropriate timing, the variation in the psychology of the characters of this work, now breaking into a cheerful mood, now sinking into gloom, is expressed with a fullness and perfection that leaves nothing to be desired. Disappointed over the dreariness of human life and seeking at least to dream about life's pleasanter aspects, they endeavor to find vicarious enjoyment in the world of make-believe. Yet these dreams crumble one after another and instantly fade away in the face of reality. Indeed, the mood which comes from the failure of defeated souls in their efforts to seek distraction in such idle dreams is the theme developed in this story and, at the same time, a characteristic quality that permeates all of this author's works.

* * *

Kunio Kishida (1890—) is a dramatist whose career spans the Taisho (1912-25) and Showa (1926—) eras. He is regarded as a Romanticist. Graduating from the Military Preparatory School and the Military Academy, he was commissioned a sub-lieutenant in 1912, later resigning his commission on the plea of illness. From early in the period of his active service in the Army he was interested in French literature, gradually familiarizing himself with the works of its modern writers, and in 1917 matriculated at Tokyo Imperial University, taking an elective course on this subject.

In 1919 he departed for Europe, going to Paris the next year and serving as a non-official staff member of the Japanese Embassy there, as an interpreter for the Austro-Italian Frontier Delimitation Commission, and as a special staff member of the League of Nations Secretariat. And all this while engrossing himself in studies of the drama, chiefly by frequenting Jacques Copeau's Vieux-Colombier and the troupe headed by M. and Mme. Pitoeff, and by observing and studying the technique of acting. Returning to Japan in 1923, he achieved recognition with the publication of his first work Furui Gangu (Old Toys) the following year. Since then he has written such pieces as Kami Fusen (Paper Balloon), Hazakura (The Cherry-tree After the Blossom), Zenmai no Tawamure (The Sport of Springs), Asu wa Tenki (Fair Weather Tomorrow), Ochiba Nikki (Stray Leaves: A Diary), and Ushiyama Hoteru (Ushiyama Hotel).

Because, as a rising dramatist with a most unique style, he strove at the close of the Taisho era to liberate himself from the bleak and oppressive Naturalism of the prevalent North-European school, he received most strongly the influence of modern French writers, especially Renard and others, producing delicate nuances out of buoyant expressions and a cheerful atmosphere abounding in wit. The distinguishing quality of his work resides in the minuteness of its technique as well as in its wealth of lyrical sentiments. Most of all, however, he lays stress on the liveliness of words and makes a specialty of rhythmical dialogue. And Kami Fusen is a one-act play that well represents the style described above.—(K.B.S.)

Kishi to Leave

Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi will leave Tokyo Friday for Yamaguchi Prefecture, his constituency in the general election. After making necessary preparations for the election, he is expected to return here on April 14.

RADIO PROGRAM

Subject to Change Without Notice
Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 6, 7 a.m.; 12, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 10 10 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m.; 12, 7 and 10 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 6:20, 7:50 a.m.; 2:30 p.m.
Market Report: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.
Music for workers: 2:30 p.m.
Program Announcement: 5:50 p.m.
Juvenile Hour: 10:00 a.m.

Thursday
—Morning—

6:30 Serial Talk, "Britain's Rule in India," by Konosuke Wakiyama.
7:00 Time; News; Symphonic Poem "Finlandia" and other music.
11:00 National School 4th Class Hour: Narration and Music, "Sea During Spring."

—Afternoon—

12:30 Tombo Accordion Band; Clarinet Solo by Tsunetoshi Miyakoshi: "Variation for Clarinet and Piano (German Folksong)."
1:30 New Home Life Hour: Talk, "The War and Children," by Dr. Kaname Hori.
2:00 National School 7th and 8th Class Hour: Co-Prosperity Sphere Lecture, "Japanese Progress in Overseas," by Takeo Itazawa.

—Evening—

6:00 Children's Hour: News; Drama "Pinoccio," by Yoshio Tajima and others.
7:30 Talk, "The War of Greater East Asia and Scientific Movement," by Dr. Koroku Wada, vice-president of the Technical Board.
8:00 Military Hour; Gidayu Music.
9:00 News; Tokyo Chamber Music Band: Flute Trio, "Kojo no Tsuki" (R. Taki); Sextette, "The Light" (H. Tanaka).
10:00 Time; Today's War Situation; News.

TOKYO NOW BOASTS 327 MOVIE HALLS

260 Specialize In Domestic Films; 2,000 Is Average Seating Capacity

Motion picture theaters in the capital total 327, according to the latest survey conducted by the Metropolitan Police Board. Of these, 260 houses are running domestic films while theaters showing foreign films exclusively total only 30 in number. Twenty-seven are presenting mixed programs of Japanese and imported films. Led by the Kokusai Gekijo and Takarazuka Gekijo which each have a seating capacity of more than 3,000, the rest of the 325 houses each have accommodation for nearly 2,000, it was disclosed. The bulk of the regular theaters, 153 in number, are in the 400-seat class. The same survey showed that there are 21 theaters which have accommodation for more than 1,000 people. Presently, employes at cinema house aggregated 4,900 persons.

In parallel with the development of the War of Greater East Asia, the Chinese Motion Picture Company in Shanghai is planning to expand its activities in order to become the central organ of the motion picture industry in the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia. An information section has recently been created and six officials, three Japanese and three Chinese, have been appointed.

Sponsored by the Board of Information, the production of so-called "national pictures" has been encouraged since last May to contribute to the cultural life of the country. Out of several screen plays produced by the Shochiku, Nikkatsu, Toho, and Shinko, four films have finally been selected recently as winners of the Board of Information prize. They are "Chichi Ariki" (I Have a Father) by Shochiku, "Shogun to Sanbo to Hei" (The General, Staff Officer and Soldiers) by Nikkatsu, "Genroku Chushingura" (The Loyal Retainers of the Genroku Era) by Shochiku, and "Omura Masujiro" (Masujiro, one of the Heroes of the Meiji Restoration) by Shinko.

Newsreels, which the Japan Eigasha will shortly send to the Philippines, Malaya, Burma, Thailand and French Indo-China, will be featured by "The Sea Battle of Hawaii," "The Fall of Hongkong," "Modern City of Tokyo," "The Sea Battle of Java," "The Aerial Fight of Surabaya," "The Occupation of Oil Fields at Palembang," "The Surrender of the Dutch East Indies," "The Fall of Rangoon," "The Regeneration of Shonan Island," "Guarding the Northern Pacific by the Japanese Navy," and "The Advance into Burma."

After a successful liaison conference held recently among the War and Navy Ministries, the Foreign Office, and the Board of Information, the Japan Eigasha has started preparations for the production of the overseas edition of 26 culture pictures, including "Konnichi no Nippon" (Japan Today), "Fujisan" (Mt. Fuji), "Umi no Masurao" (The Heroes of the Sea), "Nippon no Josei" (Japanese Women), "Nippon no Tetsudo" (The Railways in Japan), "Katei Seikatsu" (Family Life), "Jugo no Nippon" (Japan Behind the Guns), and "Kei Kogyo" (The Light Industry).

Four cultural features have been endorsed by the Education Ministry recently, including "Shori no Kiso" (The Foundation of Victory) by Riken, "Gunyo Usagi" (Rabbits for Military Use) by Jujiya, "Bokura no Tsubasa" (Our Wings) by Kyokuto, and "Zosen no Hanashi" (The Tale of Shipbuilding) by Nippon Bunka.

To cope with the new situation arising as a result of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Ministries of War and Navy, the Board of Information and other Government offices concerned, together with the cultural associations and motion picture organizations, have decided to hold motion picture liaison conferences, in order to effect close cooperation with the motion picture industry in various fields such as the recording of the historic events of the war and publicity purposes abroad through movies.

To entertain the people of the Southern regions in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, a feature motion picture under the title of "Kogen no Tsuki" (the Moon Over a Plateau), a screen play jointly written by Akira Fushimi and Seiro Hirayama, will shortly be produced by Shochiku with Keisuke Sasaki directing.

FILM MOGULS CONVENE

Italy Hosts to Delegates From 15 European Countries

D.N.B.

ROME, April 7.—The International Film Chamber will meet here under the chairmanship of the President of the Film Chamber, Count Volpi di Misurata.

Some 62 representatives from 15 European countries will take part in this conference. The amortization of European films, foreign exchange questions as well as the transfer of money to the scenario writers are some of the main questions on the agenda.

The participants in the conference will inspect the Scalera Film Company's studios in Rome and will be present at the first performance of the film "Un Pilota Ritorna" (A Pilot Returns).

What of the Rialto?

By Tsunejiro Amakata

With Election Day rapidly approaching, the General Affairs Department of the Tokyo Prefectural Government has decided to utilize Kami Shibai, or "paper shows," to promote the spirit of the election. After discussions with the Japan Paper Theater Association, it has been decided to exhibit a new paper drama entitled "Dai Kensetsu" (The Big Construction) on a large-scale on the streets and at public gatherings.

An investigation made recently by the Home Ministry revealed that Japanese traditional theatrical circles boast three old organizations whose existence has continued over 70 years with their history dating back to the Tokugawa Period. Of these, the oldest group is the famous Bunraku Puppet Theater, which was organized in 1781-87. The second is a theater founded by Goro Hayashi in Ibaraki Prefecture during the Tempo Era (1830-43). The third is the Naritaza Theater of Oita Prefecture, which has a history of 78 years, having been established in 1864. The investigation further revealed that there are seven theatrical groups with histories of over 50 years, and 35 groups with continuous stage careers of over 30 years.

Organized by the Theatrical Cultural League, a party of ten vaudeville performers left Tokyo early this week for North China to entertain Japanese Forces at the fighting front.

The first recital of Kazuo Shibusawa, pianistic pipe accordionist, will be given at the Imperial Theater at 2 p.m. Saturday. Mr. Shibusawa recently returned from Argentina after a long sojourn in America and Europe, where he gained great popularity. After studying the art of the pipe accordion, the world's newest musical instrument, in New York in 1937, he went to Paris to make further study. In 1940, he went to Buenos Aires where he enjoyed great success on the stage and on the radio until his recent return to Japan.

Under the support of the Board of Information, the investigation committee of the Osaka Theatrical Association has selected five plays out of the 26 stage offerings produced in January and February as prize-winning plays. These will be given the Information Board and Association prizes. The list is headed by "Ichinotani Futaba Gunki" (The War Camp of Kumagai), a classical drama staged by the Bunraku Puppet Theater. In the case of the "living theater," "Kokumin Shingun Tokuhon" (A Reader of the National Advance), which was presented by Yoshimoto players, was awarded the first prize.

Goethe's Faust, adapted into the Japanese version by Hiroshi Miyatsu, will feature the 54th performance of the Gekidan Todo, the popular juvenile dramatic troupe, and is being planned to be presented at the Kokumin Shin Gekijo toward the end of this month.

According to an investigation, circuit performances of plays given in the various fishing and farm villages, factories and mine districts throughout the country during the second half of last year aggregated 490. Those who attended the performances totaled 675,550 people.

Under the title of "Wakazakura" (Young Cherry), selections of Gagaku music were recently reproduced on gramophone records by the Shinto Music Association. The selections were specially composed by Tadatomo Ono, head of the Court Music Section of the Imperial Household Department, in admiration of the valiant and loyal spirit of the members of the Special Attack Flotilla's deeds at Pearl Harbor. The music is dedicated to the bereaved families of the nine heroes.

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3. A PHYSICIAN IN A FOREST AND A SOLDIER IN THE WHITE UNIFORM, A Japanese cartoon
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15th, 16th April — OLYMPIA The Second Part
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6. Minuet in G . Beethoven
7. Carnival of Venice ...... Paganini
—(INTERMISSION)—
8. Hungarian Dance ...... Brahms
9. Flight of the Bumble Bee .. Rimsky-Korsakow
10. Minuet ..... Boccherini
11. Soprano Solo by Miss Teruko Tsuji
12. Ballet by Toho Dancing Team "Rouskaia"
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APT CONTROL STEPS IMPROVING HONGKONG

Economic Adviser to Gov't-Gen. Ishida Tells of Changes

POPULATION ISSUE SOLVED

Special Treatment Being Accorded Workers in Important Industries

With various control measures smoothly carried out, the economic reconstruction efforts in Hongkong are progressing with successful results, declared Reisuke Ishida, former managing director of the Mitsui and Company and now an economic adviser to the Government-General of the Hongkong Occupied Areas. The Government-General, continued Mr. Ishida, has been directing efforts to minimize the burden on Japan Proper of the reconstruction projects.

Mr. Ishida made this declaration Tuesday in a press interview on his return from the former Crown Colony where he inspected the economic conditions for some time.

"The problem regarding which the Government-General has been making the utmost efforts is, provisions, especially rice," stated the economic adviser. "Prior to the outbreak of the China Affair the population of Hongkong had averaged about 700,000, but a high level of 1,700,000 was recorded soon before British soldiers in Hongkong surrendered to the Japanese Army on December 25 last year.

Population Problem

"Realizing the necessity to settle the surplus population problem, Lieutenant-General Rensuke Isogai, governor-general, and high-ranking officials of the Hongkong Administration exerted themselves to advise Chinese residents who lived in idleness to return to the continent. Thanks to their endeavors, the population of the city has recently decreased to about 1,000,000, which is 700,000 fewer than on December 25 last year. A population of 700,000 is considered to be most ideal for new Hongkong. Various steps have been taken for the convenience of the Chinese who moved to the continent.

"With a view to insuring sufficient rice supply for the inhabitants, junks are now being utilized to the maximum extent for the transportation of the foodstuff from French Indo-China, Thailand and other areas in East Asia. This step is designed to minimize the allotment of Japanese ships for this work. The authorities are now considering the granting of subsidies to junkowners for the smoother operation of these small craft. The rice rationing system has already been enforced for the purpose of readjusting the consumption situation, but special treatment is being accorded workers in dockyards and other important industries.

Smooth Supply Assured

"As far as sugar and salt are concerned, there is no cause for worry about the smooth supply, because the present stocks of sugar and salt are sufficient to feed the inhabitants for six months and three years respectively. Although prices of vegetables and meat have not yet been placed under any control measures, there is no problem regarding the distribution condition of these foodstuff. The settlement of the provisions problem is considered to be prerequisite to the restoration of peace and order and the improvement of sanitary conditions.

"The prospect of Hongkong as a foreign trade port is exceedingly bright, because it is situated at the most important point connecting East Asia and West Asia and Europe. The Government-General has no intention to recklessly apply the low price policy to the former Crown Colony."

HORSE RAISING ENCOURAGED IN RADIO SPEECH BY KISHI

Government Guarantees Every Effort Made to Supply Ample Fodder

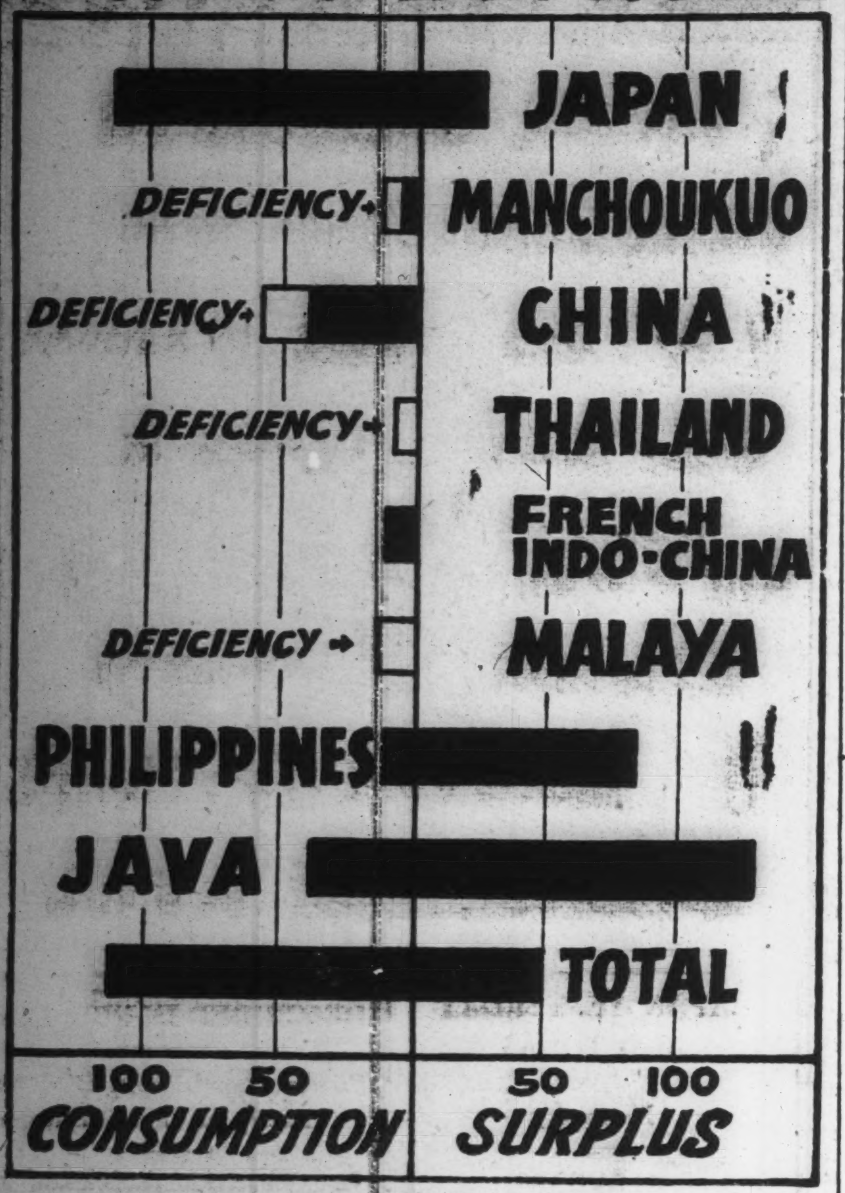
The importance of breeding more horses was emphasized in a radio speech by Ryoichi Kishi, Director of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry Horse Bureau in a nation-wide hook-up at 7:30 p.m., Tuesday on the occasion of the Horse Day, according to the Chugai.

"There are a few important things in connection with horse breeding," said the Director. "The first essential, needless to say, is to breed more horses, and the next is to have better horses. Not only to have many horses, but they must be properly trained from infancy so that if they be taken to the war-front they prove equal to all the hardships of duty at the firing line. It was a mistake of our old fashioned farmers to keep their horses in narrow stables during the snowy season. This is a mistaken idea of love for horses. Health and strength of horses can better be heightened by working them in the snow and cold, not only for the benefit of the horses, but also for the economy of the farmers. It is strongly hoped that as many farmers as possible own horses which can be of great use to them in these days of shortage of human labor. No apprehension is needed on the question of fodder supply as the Government will make every effort to see that horse owners are well supplied with fodder.

"Amateur horsemanship should also receive public encouragement. For, in proportion to the increase of the part played by mechanized arms in modern warfare, the importance of horses will increase. Horses can never be entirely replaced by mechanized arms."

More Than Enough

SUGAR SITUATION IN CO-PROSPERITY SPHERE



Various suggestions are being offered by chemists and businessmen as to the use of surplus sugar of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. It is usual for experts to talk about manufacturing alcohol from sugar but not so a businessman like Tomonori Nakano, of Nippon Soda fame. A businessman doesn't talk merely about possibilities. If there are choices, he always thinks about the extent of use to which a thing can be put. Thus it is suggested that the surplus sugar should be used as food, not a mere condiment. If its sweetness is chemically taken away and its nourishing properties retained, it will make ideal food. Sugar, also, can be changed into a glucose beverage to take the place of starchy foods. One metric ton of sugar is equivalent to 1.2 metric tons of rice. And of course, sugar can be turned into alcohol and various by-products.

SPARE SPHERE SUGAR NO SERIOUS PROBLEM

Surplus of Supply Can Easily Be Turned to Other Usages

Admitting that the sugar industry occupies a highly important position in the industries of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, a recent issue of the Diamond states that it is not at all difficult to solve the sugar surplus problem by the readjustment of the industry, the per capita increase of sugar consumption and by other means within the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

A recent list of sugar supply and demand in the sphere (Unit. 1,000 metric tons), as quoted by the journal, shows that the annual production of sugar amounts to 4,400,000 metric tons and the consumption to 2,400,000 metric tons, making a surplus of 2,000,000 metric tons.

Country	Supply	Demand	Balance
Japan	1,330	1,028	[illegible]
Manchoukuo	18	90	—72
China	396	562	—166
Thailand	5	31	—26
French Indo-China	60	61	—1
Malaya	0	114	—114
Philippines	983	165	818
Java	1,605	349	1,256
Total	4,397	2,470	1,927

Supply, Demand Lack Balance

The problem of the remarkable lack in balance between sugar supply and demand, the paper continues, can be solved without much difficulty by readjustment of the sugar industry and other means. First of all, the productivity needed for the surplus sugar supply should be devoted toward the acquisition of fiber and foodstuffs required for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. This measure should be applied both to the Philippines and Java, two leading sugar-producing centers in the sphere.

When the fact is taken into consideration that per capita consumption in Great Britain is 84 kin and that in the sphere is no more than 5 kin on an average, it is possible to increase the consumption of sugar within the sphere. The journal further states that demand for sugar will increase anew for manufacturing alcohol and for other purposes with discovery of ways of utilizing the material.

COTTON PROSPECTS IN SOUTH PROMISING

Long, Prosperous History of The Industry in Thailand Can Be Revived

Except in Burma and Malaya, climatic and other natural conditions in such southern regions as the East Indies, Thailand, etc., are suited for the cultivation of raw cotton, and the output will be increased in the future if proper encouragement and guidance measures are taken, comments the Miyako Monday in an article appearing serially on the vegetable resources of the southern regions.

In the past, the paper states, cheap cotton goods of excellent quality were imported abundantly to the East Indies, and accordingly efforts have not been made for the cultivation of the crop intended for home consumption. However, in view of the rich soil and climatic condition suited for cotton cultivation, plans have been mapped out and put into practice in recent years for an increased cotton crop with encouragement given by the Netherlands East Indies Government.

Labor Plentiful

The regions best suited for cotton cultivation in the islands are central parts of Java, southeastern parts on Sumatra with Palembang as a leading center, etc., continues the paper saying further that labor is also available in abundance in the islands. At present the farmland now under cotton cultivation is estimated at 60,000 acres, but with the transfer of one-third of the farmland for sugar-cane cultivation, and resultant surplus labor to the cotton cultivation, a production of 3,200,000 piculs of raw cotton is not impossible, adds the paper.

Turning to French Indo-China, the paper opines that although the present cotton production is negligible there is no need of being pessimistic about the prospect of the cotton cultivation industry in the regions, when the natural conditions there are taken into consideration. Even at present in the regions along the Mekong River raw cotton of good quality is being produced, continues the paper adding that by applying intensive cultivation to cotton raising the output of 200,000 piculs of raw cotton will not be difficult five years hence.

Thailand Former Cotton Producer

With regard to the cotton industry in Thailand, the journal states that the industry has the longest history in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. According to the journal, in the past the industry flourished and more than half of the cotton production was exported to the neighboring countries, although today the industry has declined. However, it is not impossible to restore the former day's prosperity of the industry with positive encouragement, comments the paper saying further that five years hence a minimum goal of an annual output of 400,000 piculs of raw cotton will be reached.

In Burma, the land under cotton cultivation is presumed by the paper to reach 300,000 acres at present, from which some 100,000 bales of raw cotton is harvested annually. However, in view of the fact that the climatic and other natural conditions are not suited for the cultivation of the crop, much cannot be expected of the cotton cultivation there in the future, adds the paper. Lastly, mention was made to the former British Malaya. According to the paper, the test cultivation of raw cotton was started in 1903, but no satisfactory results have been achieved despite efforts made since then, mainly due to climatic conditions.

AID-CHUNGKING LOAN BY U.S. VALUELESS

Supplies More Urgently Needed Than New Credit of $500,000,000

The new aid-Chungking credit from the United States amounting to $500,000,000 will not be able to improve the state of inflation existing in non-occupied China even to a slight extent, because there is no route of transit for aid-Chungking materials owing to the Japanese Navy's control over the wide expanse of the Pacific, says the International Economic Weekly of the Domei Tsushinsha dated April 4.

According to the declarations made by Chinese refugees from Chungking-controlled areas, reports the economic weekly, the state of inflation in that region has been turning from bad to worse and the Chiang regime moving toward economic breakdown at an accelerated tempo. The monthly salary of a petty official of the Chungking Government averages at a high level of 200 yuan, while 200 yuan worth of rice is necessary to support a family of five for one month.

New Loan of No Value

The United States decided to extend a $500,000,000 credit to General Chiang with the object of saving his government from doomed collapse. The new American loan is equivalent to about 13,000,000,000 yuan which is only 1,000,000,000 yuan less than the current estimated circulation of the Chungking legal tender. Provided the economic principle in peacetime is applicable to wartime, the American action would play a remarkable role in improving the financial condition of Chungking.

What Chungking most urgently needs is not gold or credit but commodities. The shortage of provisions, arms, building materials and miscellaneous daily necessities is the most important factor for the inflationary trend. If $500,000,000 worth of commodities were supplied from the United States, the Chungking capacity to continue its resistance against the Japanese Forces will more or less improve. General Chiang Kai-shek intended to use the American loan to maintain the international value of the fapi and smooth the importation of arms and commodities thereby to improve the economic condition in his territories. The Japanese Navy's mastery over the Pacific and the fall of Rangoon, the starting point of the Burma Route, however, dashed to the ground all hopes of the Chungking leader.

PROJECTS UNDER WAY RE FERRO-ALLOYS CONTROL

Considering Organization of Three Companies for Better Distribution

Projects for the institution of three companies controlling the better distribution of three classes of ferro-alloys, namely, chromium, molybdenum and tungsten are under contemplation, reports the Nikkan Kogyo, adding that the matter is being broached by the Ministry to various interested quarters for discussion.

The distribution of another class of ferro-alloys, namely ferro-manganese, both domestic and imported, is already being controlled by the Imperial Manganese Company upon a pool account system.

A section of the industry had expressed the view in favor of the plan for commissioning the Imperial Manganese Company to handle all the four kinds of ferro-alloys because of the undesirability of too many control companies. However, in view of some adverse criticism expressed by a portion of the interested circles concerning the efficiency of the management of the Imperial Manganese Company it was finally decided to create three independent control companies. Capitals of the new companies will be supplied by the mining and refining companies of respective metals, and upon their establishment, will come to control supply of the metals in question, both domestic and imported, upon a pool account basis.

Hemp Control Body Set Up

Empowered to study and draw up plans for smooth distribution of hemp, ramie, flax and jute within the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, a Hemp Distribution Control Committee was established yesterday within the Fibers Supply-Demand Adjustment Council, it has been disclosed. The committee, which is represented by 31 organizations in Japan, will function under the supervision of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Premier Tojo Stresses Role of Science, Skill In Victorious Warfare

The war now being fought is a war of science in which mind and matter must be treated as one and productive power is vital to victory, Premier General Hideki Tojo told high officials of the Technical Board, Patent Bureau and Central Aeronautical Institute at a tea party he gave at his official residence Tuesday afternoon. Especially with the United States and Britain, possessing abundant resources and long technical tradition, as our enemies, renovation in science and engineering is of the highest importance, the Premier said. He hoped that close co-ordination would obtain among all quarters connected with science and engineering.

RICE CHIEF PRODUCT IN JAVA AGRICULTURE

Land and Water Plants Widely Cultivated Throughout Islands

In the list of agricultural products in the East Indies, rice, the main foodstuff of the native inhabitants there, occupies the most important position, states a recent issue of the International Economic Weekly in its article entitled, "The East Indies' Agrarian Provinces and Agriculture."

According to the economic journal, the East Indies agriculture can be classified into two: plantation agriculture under the management of Europeans and primitive agriculture being carried on by aborigines. The plantation agriculture is intended for turning out agricultural products for exportation, while primitive agriculture is on a small scale with products to be consumed in the islands themselves.

Two Classes of Products

Sugar cane, rubber, quinine, tobacco, tea and coconuts are the main products in plantations for export purposes, continues the journal saying that on the other hand rice, Indian corn, tapioca, etc., are produced by original inhabitants for their own consumption.

The rice-growing center is Java Island, where paddy fields can be found everywhere. Both land and water rice plants are cultivated on the island, however, most of the rice plants there are water rice plants, according to the journal. Although exact statistics are not available for the annual production of rice and other agrarian products by native inhabitants, the important agricultural products respectively in 1939 and 1940 are estimated to reach the figures in the following lists. (Unit—quintal):

1939:	
Water rice	7,919
Land rice	446
Indian corn	1,985
Tapioca	8,311
Peanuts	318
1940:	
Water rice	8,477
Land rice	492
Indian corn	1,900
Tapioca	8,415
Peanuts	179

In 1940, according to the economic journal, exports of agricultural products amounted to 593,000,000 guilders of which 368,000,000 guilders was occupied by the products in plantations and 225,000,000 guilders by products by the native inhabitants. Rubber, capok, coconut-palm products including copra, coffee and tea are principal agrarian products by primitive agriculture for exportation, concludes the journal.

SOUTH SHIPYARD EXPANSION STEADILY MOVING FORWARD

Besides making all possible expansion of shipyards at home, expansion and perfection of shipyards of occupied countries are one by one being committed to the management of leading shipbuilding companies of the country in order to cope with the acute demand for more ship bottoms, according to the Nikkan Kogyo. The latest commission was given the Mitsui Shipbuilding Company for the exclusive management of the Shanghai Moller Shipyard, formerly a filial company of the Moller Line.

Other commissions already granted include the Mitsui Shipbuilding Company for the management of the Taku Shipyard, Hongkong; the Mitsubishi Heavy Industry over the Shonanto Shipyard; and the Osaka Iron Works over the Kowloon Shipyard, Hongkong.

The Moller Shipyard, which was lately committed to the management of the Mitsui, specialized in the past in repair of damaged machinery. Under the new management the capacity of the shipyard is expected to be greatly expanded to facilitate bigger repairs and shipbuilding. The Taku Shipyard, Hongkong, also placed under the Mitsui management, has been lately renamed the Hongkong Shipyard, adds the paper.

Bank Issues Debentures

The Industrial Bank of Japan announced the sale of its 176th issue of debentures of the Toyo Colonization Company amounting to ¥15,000,000 of which ¥10,000,000 will be offered for public subscription, while the Syndicate Financing Corporation will be asked to absorb ¥5,000,000. Rate of interest is 4.3 per cent per annum. The bank started accepting applications for subscriptions on April 4, and will be open till April 10. The debentures are to be paid in before April 20, according to Domei.

TOKYO, NEW, JUMPS UNDER HEAVY BUYING

Major Naval Operations in Indian Ocean Cause Cheery Tone

Owing to a strong buying sentiment on a scale down, the bourse issue, new, jumped to ¥134.60 on the Tokyo Stock Exchange Wednesday afternoon. War news concerning the major naval operations in the Indian Ocean is chiefly responsible for the cheerful atmosphere of the floor, according to economic experts.

In the long-term market, a busy tendency pervaded shippings both in the morning and afternoon. Nippon Yusen Kaisha, new, advanced ¥1.10. Osaka Shosen Kaisha ¥1.50, its new ¥0.70, Toyo Steamship ¥1.20 and Nissan Steamship ¥0.60, while N.Y.K., old, fell slightly ¥0.50. A similar trend was seen in the short-term market. N.Y.K. moved from ¥106.10 early Wednesday morning to ¥106.80 and its new from ¥91.50 to ¥92.50.

Transactions in munitions industrials were less brisk than expected, but Ishikawajima Shipbuilding continued to swing upward. The ware, old and new, rose ¥0.30 and ¥0.70 respectively. Dealers were favorably impressed by the news that the shipbuilding company was considering to boost its capital.

Closing prices of key wares in the afternoon session of the short-term market were as follows: Tokyo, Exchange, new, ¥133.70, N.Y.K. ¥106.20, its new ¥91.70, Kenagafuchi Spinning ¥155.90, its new ¥100.40 and Teikoku Rayon, new, ¥93.20.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

	Clos.		Apr.	May
First Section				
Fuji Spinning (50)	....		68.2	67.5
Do. new (25)		d .7	38.7	38.4
Kanegafuchi Spin (50)		d .1	....	155.1
Do. new (25)	101.3	u .1	102.0	102.1
Teikoku new (37½)		d .6	....	93.1
Tokyo Rayon (50)	40.9	u .7	40.4	40.6
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)		d .5	....	106.8
Do. new (37½)		u1.1	92.4	92.6
O. S. K. (50)	98.5	u1.5	99.1	99.1
Do. new (37½)	84.7	u .7	97.6	97.8
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)		u .7	83.5	82.8
Do. new (25)	51.9	u .9	55.3	51.7
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	104.5	d .1	105.0	80.3
Hitachi Works (50)		d .3	74.4	74.7
Third Section				
Japan Fat (50)				61.6
Japan Soda (25)	35.8	d .1	35.9	36.4
Japan Oil (50)	79.8	d .3	79.2	79.7
Karafuto Oil (50)				51.1

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday morning were:

Kogo 5%	106.95	106.95	106.95	106.95
Second 5%	106.90	106.90	106.90	106.90
First 4%	102.90	102.90	102.90	102.90

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos
Tokyo Stock. new	134.0	134.6	134.0	133.7
N. Y. K., old	....	106.8	106.5	106.2
N. Y. K., new	91.8	92.5	91.8	91.7
Kanegafuchi Spin.	156.0	156.2	156.0	155.9
Do. new	101.0	101.3	100.3	100.4
Teikoku Rayon, n.	93.9	94.0	93.7	93.2
Osaka Stock, new	73.8	74.0	73.8	73.5
S. M. Railway	70.3	71.0	71.0	70.9
Mitsubishi Heavy	103.7	103.8	103.8	103.8
Hitachi Works	73.6	73.3	73.3	73.6
Japan Steel Tube	75.4	75.5	75.4	75.2
Japan Oil	79.5	79.7	79.6	....
Japan Mining	61.9	61.8	61.8	61.8
Manchurian Ind	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.2

Kanmon Tunnel Completed

The construction of the Kanmon Tunnel including the laying of a single rail track at the cost of ¥25,000,000, taking five years and six months for completion, will be brought to a successful end on April 12 when the completion will be officially celebrated, marking the end of the first period of construction. Laying of the second rail track, electrification of the tunnel, and construction of two stations, one at each end of the tunnel are included in the program for the second period of construction which follows immediately upon the celebration on April 12, according to the Nikkan Kogyo.

Bill Clearings

April 8
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	237,389	128,969
Balance	32,908	18,174

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2.—Subscription and underwriting of public bonds or debentures.
3.—Deposits and safe custody of valuables.
4.—Discounting of bills.
Other Banking business sanctioned by the Minister of State for Finance in accordance with Ordinance.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in year:

		Comp. with Pre. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	133.7	— .20
N.Y.K., new, short-term	91.7	— .20
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	100.4	— .20
Teikoku Rayon, new, short-term	93.2	..
Government bond, Kogo 5s	106.95	+ .05

SHORTAGE OF TOOLS WEAK POINT IN U.S.

Armored Car Production Plan Impossible Due to Engine Shortage

The United States' weakest point in the prosecution of the current war lies in lack of machine tools indispensable to the wartime productivity expansion plan, comments the Nikkan Kogyo Tuesday, emphasizing that the country is not in a position to turn out even its own demand for arms, although the country boasted of its ability to be an arsenal for democratic countries.

Besides the completion of the unprecedentedly large scale armament expansion scheme now under contemplation, the United States must supply arms and ammunition to Soviet Russia and Great Britain, whose battle lines extend to North Africa, West Asia, India and Australia. From this fact alone, it is easy to presume the extent of the machine tools shortage in the United States.

U.S. Industries Unprepared

For the manufacturing of machine tools, the paper states, special metals and skilled engineers are required, particularly so in the case of manufacturing high precision machine tools needed in the production of arms. The United States which enjoyed a long period of peace can not claim that the country has had its war industries equipped with machine tools suited for arms-manufacturing industries. On the contrary, however, the Axis Powers have prepared for manufacturing the special metals, needed, and for training skilled engineers and have had long experience in the manufacture of machine tools.

Referring to the manufacture of internal combustion engines, the paper says that the United States lacks in special machine tools, specially trained engineers and skilled labor in adequate numbers, all of which are indispensable for internal combustion engine manufacturing. America cannot realize the plan mapped out for the manufacture of armored cars and tanks, due to lack in engines resulting from an acute shortage of high precision machine tools.

Pointing out the fact that despite the conversion of the motorcar industry into a war industry seven months ago, not a single motor for military purposes has so far been delivered by the motorcar industry, the paper concludes that the United States is not in a position to produce enough arms even for its own use.

Bank of Japan Accounts

April 8
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	5,083,217
Over Issues	
Deposits	535,766
Loans	410,059

SALES OF CLOCK LIFTED

Time-Pieces Costing Over ¥45.00 to Be Sold

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry has decided to permit the sales of imported clocks costing more than ¥45.00 to parties in need of them for business or industrial purposes, it was officially announced by the Director of the Price Control Bureau of the Ministry Tuesday.

The sale of these clocks has been banned by the so-called "July 7 Ordinance which prohibited the sale of clocks costing more than ¥45.00 as "luxuries."

Clocks will be sold in exchange for special certificates which will be distributed to specified buyers by the Army, Navy and other Government offices as well as civilian organizations.

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Office: .... 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: .... MASAO TAKAHASHI

Japan Times & Advertiser
Published by The Japan Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
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SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1942

India's Chance

The assault of Japanese naval air forces on Ceylon opened on April 5 with dramatic suddenness just when world attention was focussed on India. At the moment India held the center of the world stage on account of the parley which had been opened between Sir Stafford Cripps, British envoy to New Delhi, and political leaders of India, with Louis Johnson arriving on the scene as a special envoy from the United States.

Japan's aerial bombardment was first directed on Colombo, the largest British naval base in India, and other places in the neighboring districts, causing heavy damages to British warcraft, merchant shipping, air forces, and military establishments. The blows were dealt just when British diplomats were haggling over terms for India's participation in the War of Greater East Asia. Hardly had the shock of the news of raids over Colombo and elsewhere been over when Premier General Tojo, again addressing the people of India, stated in lucid terms exactly where his nation stood with regard to that country.

Our Premier said that Japan had no intention whatever of antagonizing the four hundred millions of India. Japan only expected, he said, that, when Britain's position in India was on the verge of collapse and extermination, the Indian people would break themselves away from the chains which have bound them in humiliating servitude for generations and set out boldly and determinedly for the goal of making "India for the Indians." Premier Tojo added, in equally emphatic terms, that should India continue to remain under the sway of British influence, "it would be unavoidable" that in the process of Japanese subjugation of British forces bad enough damages should be caused in that country.

Cripps and other British diplomats now in New Delhi and Churchill and other British statesmen in London are trying to play the most difficult game they have ever played in India. The difficulty is that the memory of the great betrayal of British statesmanship after the last world war can never be removed with all diplomatic efforts notwithstanding. That this memory will never be deleted from the minds of the Indians or be wiped off the slate as a record against the British Government must gall its agents more than anything else.

It may be sufficient to say that the Indian people at the time of the last world war placed unquestioning faith in the pledge of the British Government. A million of them offered their lives fighting in the cause of British interests. India contributed millions of pounds to the war coffer of the British Empire. Indian labor sweated behind the front so that streams of munitions should unceasingly flow to the European battlefield. And what India got as her reward was imprisonment, persecution and massacre. April 12, 1919, was marked as "Bloody Sunday".

The blood that was shed on that day and some days following at Amritsar was the blood of quite innocent Indian people who had gathered to celebrate a religious festival. Ten thousand Hindus had gathered within the enclosure, Jallianwala Bagh, a garden surrounded with high walls on every side and entered by a few narrow passages. The British general who had arrived in Amritsar the day before with 600 troops, entered the garden. Without the slightest warning, Lewis machine-guns were fired upon the assemblage. The crowd pressed in despair and panic against the gates. The British general ordered the firing to continue until all the ammunition the soldiers had brought with them was exhausted. He personally directed the firing toward the exits where the crowd was most dense. "The targets," he declared afterward, "were good."

The massacre lasted for over ten minutes. When it was over, 1,500 Hindus, men, women and children, were left on the ground, 400 of them dead. The British general, moreover, forbade his soldiers to give any aid to the injured. He ordered all Hindus off the streets for twenty-four hours, thus preventing relatives or friends from bringing even a cup of water to the wounded who were left piled up in the field.

This was the bloody reward the Hindus got for the bloody loyalty they had offered during the last world war. The experience is too bitter and cruel ever to be wiped off their minds. As if to perpetuate its memory, imprisonment and police arrests since the "Bloody Sunday" have never ceased in India.

Sorely pressed by the war, Britain has come forth with her offer to India as she did in the last war. The same bait is thrown out to the Indians. And the reason why Britain must play the same old game a second time must be best known to the Indian people themselves. It is least surprising that the Indian leaders have remained adamant against British persuasion and inducement. The outcome of the present New Delhi parley, although somewhat protracted than expected at first, seems a foregone conclusion.

It may be not idle to recall that at the time of the last world war no small number of Hindus refused to proceed to the European front and to fight for the cause of the British empire. They were some of the bravest sons of India. When they took up arms, it was not to fight for Britain but for their own liberty. These uprisings, however, hastily planned and inadequately prepared, failed to accomplish their end. These Hindus, when isolated and unaided from outside, through clever British maneuvering, had to meet their end. Their attempt ended in complete failure, but their tradition has been kept alive in the breasts of India's millions. They remain as steadfastly true as ever to their national cause.

A far different situation is seen with regard to the conditions in which the Indians today are called upon to shape the course of their destiny. The situation they now face is quite different in the light of pure objectivity. Nor are they blind to it. Within the area under Japanese military occupation some Indians have already taken their stand for freedom and independence. They have taken up arms to fight to the end of creating India for the Indians. Their war cry, their strain of fight to the end, should be taken up through the length and breadth of India.

Any movement must be wisely counseled and ably led if it is to be successful. The leaders of Indian people and opinion owe to themselves to see that British diplomacy never again succeeds in its wily game and that all Indians push on their way to the goal which now stands so clearly before their eyes. That is exactly what Japan expects of her southern friends. Should they again be taken in by British diplomacy, as they were in the last war, the brand of betrayers must be placed on the brows of those who have taken the forefront of the movement in which so many of India's sons are ready to offer what they hold most sacred in their hearts. The character of India herself has been put to the greatest test in her history.

The Emu

The emu, with the kangaroo, supports the Australian coat-of-arms. It is the largest of Australian birds, being five feet in height and second in size only to the ostrich, which, in many respects, it resembles. It is powerfully built and gracefully proportioned and its entire body is covered with soft, drooping feathers of a greyish-brown. Like the ostrich, the emu has long since lost the power of flight and now possesses only rudimentary wings, but its remarkable fleetness of foot protects it from all natural enemies. If cornered it will strike out viciously with its powerful legs and feet, one blow from which would be sufficient to break a man's leg. Although not web-footed it swims remarkably well.

The food of the emu consists mainly of grass, berries, wild fruits, and insects, but in periods of drought large flocks have been known to invade the wheat-fields of the inland districts.

Emus are found throughout the Australian mainland, except in the tropical scrubs of the east coast and in closely settled areas, from which they have been driven by the advance of civilization.

A Year Ago Today

April 9, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times & Advertiser

German troops forced a wedge in between Turkey and Greece and reached the Aegean Sea, an N.B.C. commentator reported from Ankara. The Nazis occupied an area along the eastern frontier of Greece and cut Turkey's only link with Greece.

In the meantime, hints of the coming catastrophe for the Allies were drawn by military observers from accumulating reports on the progress of the German Army. It was indicated at this early date, just three days after the opening of the German drive, that with the reported arrival of the Reich forces at Skoplje, the Germans were at the head of the strategic Vardar Valley, from where they could drive down into Greece and toward the sea with relative ease.

For the first time since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, Japanese Army aircraft raided Kunming, capital of Yunnan Province and heavily damaged Chinese military establishments there, the Headquarters of the Japanese Forces in French Indo-China announced in an official communique. Aircraft of the Ogawa, Ishibashi, Beppu, Sakaguchi and Katakura units took part in the initial attack.

Twenty vessels totaling 77,575 tons were lost by Britain during the week ending March 31, the Admiralty announced. The vessels lost included 13 British, five Allied, and two neutral ships.

JAPAN'S ECONOMY NOW EXPANDED TO STABILIZE WARTIME FINANCES

Country Succeeds in Solving All Monetary Problems By Strengthening National Savings Front

By KENZO OSHIMA

From Contemporary Japan, March issue, 1942

Part II

Before the enforcement of the gold embargo, the yen had been over-valued in foreign markets, this having been a serious obstacle in the way of Japan's export trade. After the gold embargo, however, the yen was pegged at a reasonable level. Due largely to this depreciation of the yen, and partly to excellen salesmanship, Japanese goods, which were low in price and of good quality, soon found their way into every corner of the world.

At the same time, Japan's mercantile marine, the third largest in the world, extended its activities over the seven seas. All this served not merely to improve the balance of Japan's international accounts, but also to add substantially to her economic resources. Japan's chief customers during this period, including Britain, failed to understand the real cause of this success; some of them, in fact, tried to explain it by accusing Japan of labor dumping and purposely depreciating the exchange rate. It is the writer's firm belief that this is the major reason why the British Empire and the United States have so fatally underestimated Japan's economic strength. They have been evidently misled by superficial phenomena and have been blind to underlying realities.

Development Continued

Although the expansion of Japan's export trade was to some extent checked by obstacles placed in its way by Great Britain and America, her domestic economy continued to develop. There was some inactivity among the light industries, but this was compensated for by increasing activity in the field of the heavy industries. In Britain and Germany food rationing and other restrictions upon the daily life of the people were imposed even before, or immediately after, the outbreak of hostilities. In Japan, on the other hand, it was not until four years after the outbreak of the China Affair that such restrictions came into force, and even then only after several years of successive domestic crop failures. These facts are strong evidences of the ample economic resources that Japan possesses.

The Pacific war, which broke out on December 8, 1941, will inevitably lead to a further expansion of Japan's financial needs. The 1941 budget totaled ¥20,253,000,000 including expenditures under general accounts and extraordinary military expenditures and that for 1942 amounts to ¥24,311,000,000. Bond issues to meet revenue deficits totaled ¥13,974,000,000 for the 1941 fiscal year and those to be issued for similar purposes in the 1942 fiscal year will amount to ¥16,487,000,000. Let us compare this with what is happening in Great Britain and America.

Britain's expenditure for 1941 totaled £4,200,000,000 of which barely £1,800,000,000 was covered from tax revenue, the remaining £2,400,000,000 being obtained by means of borrowing. In America the budget has already swollen to a huge total as the result of the outbreak of war with Japan. For the fiscal year, July 1, 1942, to June 30, 1943, it will total $59,000,000,000. The Washington Government, it is reported, contemplates drastic increases in taxation, but revenue from tax sources in the coming financial year will not exceed $2,000,000,000.

Scale Far Larger

The remaining $32,000,000,000 therefore, will have to be met by bond issues, as announced by President Roosevelt in his budget message to Congress in January. These facts make it quite clear that America and Britain must suffer from inflated finances. The scale of war expenditures in America and Britain is, however, far larger than that of Japan and sacrifices demanded from, and the burdens to be borne by their people, therefore, are likely to be much heavier than those to be borne by the people in Japan. In the final analysis victory is everything. In modern warfare only that country which emerges victorious is in a position to maintain a firm foundation and adjust its swollen finances.

It is a well-known fact that all the belligerent Powers with the exception of Germany entered the first World War without having made adequate financial or economic preparations. Although during the war various measures were taken by the belligerents to cope with the rapidly changing economic conditions caused by the war, these efforts were uncoordinated and lacked unity. All the Powers learnt their lessons from the first World War and were prompt to implement measures to deal with economic conditions when the second World War flared up.

The economic measures so energetically adopted and pursued by the belligerents in the current war are in every case featured by all-out efforts to check inflation, hitherto considered an almost inevitable accompaniment of wartime financing. The inflation process is quite simple. War causes the release of huge sums into circulation, leading to increased national incomes and thus to increased purchasing power, which in turn creates a new and bigger demand for goods and services.

Natural Result

Parallel with this, however, comes a big decrease in the supply of labor available for the production of goods for civilian consumption, this being the natural result of the shift of labor from ordinary peacetime production to the heavy industries which are mobilized for wartime needs. There is also an inevitable curtailment of goods normally produced for civilian consumption. The result is competition among consumers to procure the limited supply of consumption goods and services available. This is the stage at which inflation begins. Higher prices lead to demands for higher wages and vice versa, thus starting a vicious spiral.

There appears to be only one way by which inflation may be prevented or checked. Surplus purchasing power must be absorbed or kept at a low limit by the increase of taxation and the encouragement of savings. Cautioned by developments in the first World War, Britain and America are energetically enforcing policies designed to make war profiteering absolutely impossible. In Great Britain the Excess Profits Tax measure takes 100 per cent on all profits exceeding a certain level, called the standard earnings, which are based on the profits for 1935 or 1936, or the average profits from 1935 to 1937, or for 1936 and 1937.

Restrictions Under Consideration

In the 1941 budget, however, provision was made for the return to excess profit taxpayers, after the termination of the present war, of 20 per cent of payments made under the 100 per cent Excess Profits Tax law. In this connection, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the American Treasury, is reported to have under consideration the imposition of similar restrictions on war profits, the maximum to be 6 per cent of the invested capital.

A savings campaign, launched by all the belligerents simultaneously with the imposition of increased taxation, has developed in Great Britain into a national movement under the direction of Sir Robert Kindersley. The latest statistics are not available, but figures up to August 5, 1941, show that the increase in the sales of National Savings Certificates and Defense Bonds, together with deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank, totaled £914,000,000. This is apart from the sale of National War Bonds to the value of £712,000,000. These figures do not include new deposits in the joint stock banks.

In the United States, too, the national savings movement has been in progress even before the war, and the Government is exerting its utmost to absorb the surplus purchasing power by selling, through the window of the post offices, a savings stamp of 10 cents worth and the so-called 25-dollar bond. In Britain, the Government was compelled to adopt the Deferred Payment Plan, as strongly advocated by Professor B. M. Keynes in its new tax program for the fiscal year 1941-42, while, in the United States, the said plan has not yet been seriously discussed.

Danger Anticipated

Nevertheless, the Government being cognizant of the serious danger confronting the country, took measures to put a restraint on the free use of the people's purchasing power by restricting the instalment buying plan, the nature of which is harmful in that it hypothecates the future income for the present needs.

When the Government's expenditure expands and the people's income increases in proportion, one of the expeditious ways to prevent inflation is to resort to a campaign to encourage savings, as was done by the French Government during the first World War. French scholars, including Fernando Maroni and Albert Wolff, called this the "circuit of funds." Government expenditure caused an increase of the money in circulation throughout the country. This increase being deposited in the Caisse d'Epargne (Savings Bank) or with the Treasury, the Government was enabled to repay its borrowings from the Banque de France with these deposits, thus preventing the appearance of inflation. This plan was possible, however, only while the French people placed implicit confidence in the stability of the franc and it well illustrates the important role played by the currency stabilization in wartime.

Japan's Economy Expanded

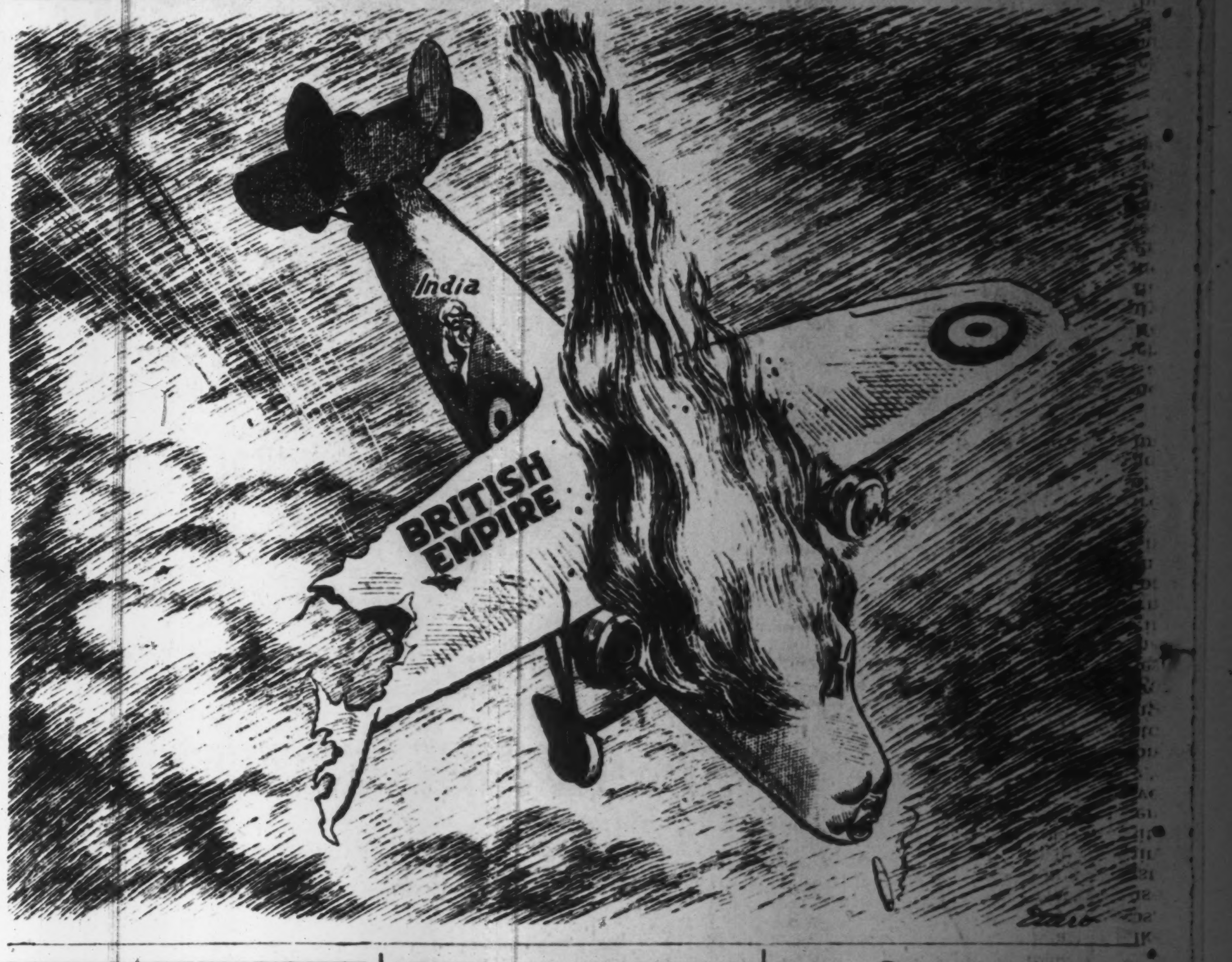
How is Japan faring in the current World War? The answer is to be found in the most creditable record of the Japanese Government since the beginning of the Manchurian Affair (1931). The bonds issued by the Japanese Government from 1932 to September, 1941, totaled ¥27,951,000,000 of which 86 per cent, or ¥24,045,000,000 were purchased by credit institutions or individuals. The ideal would be a complete absorption of the remaining 14 per cent but it must be borne in mind that this small gap does not necessarily indicate a vicious tendency. This sum envisions an increase in the volume of currency caused by the expansion of Japan's economy.

To go into details, the aggregated deposits in the commercial banks, savings banks, special banks, the Postal Savings Bank, and trust companies at the end of 1931 stood at ¥14,400,000,000. This figure had risen to ¥49,700,000,000 by the end of 1941, thus showing an increase in bank deposits of ¥35,300,000,000 in a period of 10 years. From the total of increased bank deposits the sum of ¥12,000,000,000 was advanced in the form of loans to commercial and industrial interests to help forward the expansion of industrial production and ¥25,300,000,000 was invested in securities. Of this latter total, ¥18,400,000,000 was invested by credit institutions in Government bonds. It is worth nothing in this connection that the Postal Savings Bank heads the list of banking and credit institutions investing in Government bonds.

By the end of 1931 the Postal Savings Bank had invested in Government bonds to the total of ¥1,087,000,000. Ten years later the figure had risen to ¥8,120,000,000. This big

(Continued on Page 4)

Now Or Never



JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Humanity

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

Part V

Dr. Zennosuke Tsuji has written a book ("Nihonjin no Hakuai": Publishers, Daito Shuppan-sha; price ¥1.80), describing 46 typical acts of humanity gleaned from Japanese history, and these chronologically arranged, dating from the middle of Heian Period to the early years of the Tokugawa regime, will form the sequence of the events already cited. These examples may be variously classified, but they are primarily acts of religious piety performed for the salvation of the souls of the enemy dead in battle, and the kindly and humane treatment given to the defeated or prisoners of war. There is nothing out of the ordinary about the act of praying for the souls of the brave dead, but to do so for the enemy is surely part of mercy which has its root in the precept, "love your enemy." There are many such examples in Japanese history even where the adversaries happen to be the most heinous villains or traitors whose deeds constitute very dark spots in the records of the nation.

Prayers for Kublai's Hordes

What must strike every foreigner as remarkable was the act of mercy shown on behalf of the tens of thousands of Kublai's hordes who attempted to invade this country in a series of ferocious raids, causing so much misery and anxiety throughout the nation. After their complete defeat in 1281, Tokimune, the reigning regent, caused 1,000 Jizo figures to be installed in the newly-built Enkakuji of Kamakura as a token of this nation's prayerful wishes for the eternal repose of the numerous enemy soldiers who had perished fighting on land and in the sea. Jizo is a Bosatsu—deity of mercy—who is supposed to appear and reappear on this earth in all conceivable forms with the merciful mission to help in the salvation of mankind.

Behind this humane act of Tokimune, be it remembered, there was the great priest of Chinese origin, Sogen by name, who had throughout the years of the national crisis acted as one of Tokimune's closest advisers.

Sogen was a highly revered priest in his own country, but when his temple was ruined at the hands of Yuan (Mongol) invaders, he came over to Japan at the invitation of Tokimune, so the Mongols were his mortal enemy. And yet his was the heart of Buddha that wished no ill to his enemy, so was the heart of Tokimune who adopted his advice. In Chikuzen Province near where the bloodiest battle was fought was established the "Korai-ji"—the Temple of China—for the propitiation of the Mongol dead, and this was at a special Imperial command and maintained under the direct control of the Throne. There is documentary evidence that thousands of Mongol prisoners taken in this war were given humane treatment at the hands of their Japanese captors.

No less remarkable was the way in which posthumous acts of mercy were performed on behalf of the rebels who had fallen in the Shimabara rebellion of 1638. Nearly 40,000 Christians, entrenched in Shimabara, had stubbornly resisted the Bakufu's investing army till February 28, 1638 when they capitulated, about 20,000 men, women and children either slain or burnt to death. Later on, one Suzuki Shigenarai, governor of Amakusa, going over the ruins of the stronghold and the battlefield around it, gathered the bones of the martyred dead in three different places, erecting on each spot a monument deploring their tragic fate. In 1649 at the instance of the same Suzuki a Zen Temple, called Tokuji, was built to allay the spirits of the Christian dead. Suzuki was of course a Buddhist, and yet he prayed by his own religious rites for the salvation of those believing in a foreign faith.

In the concluding portion of Dr. Tsuji's book is given a description of the manner in which the Japanese authorities did honor to the memories of the Russion soldiers dead at Port Arthur in 1905. All persons visiting Port Arthur cannot have failed to notice the two striking monuments, one for the Japanese soldiers on top of Hakugyoku-san and the other for the 14,631 Russian souls at the foot of Kakashi-yama. In the unveiling

(Continued on Page 3)

STORY OF 1ST EMBASSY DESCRIBED IN NEW BOOK

Covers Unpublished Diplomatic History of Japan, Europe

"LA PREMIERE AMBASSADE DU JAPON EN EUROPE, 1582-1592, edited and annotated by J. A. Abranches Pinto, Yoshitomo Okamoto, and Henri Bernard, S. J.; Monumenta Nipponica Monographs, No. 6; Sophia University, Tokyo, 1942; lvi 281 pages, ¥28 bound in cloth, ¥25 bound in paper.

At a time when Japan's recent appointment of an envoy to the Vatican is still attracting worldwide attention, the record of Japan's first embassy to the Vatican in the 16th century has conveniently just been made available. This account is "La Premiere Ambassade du Japan en Europe, 1582-1592," edited and annotated by J. A. Abranches Pinto, Yoshitomo Okamoto, and Henri Bernard, S. J., and published as Monograph No. 6 of the Monumenta Nipponica Series of Jochi University.

Few events in the whole history of Japan's relations with the West have aroused as much interest and even enthusiasm as the famous embassy of the four princes who in the 16th century went to Europe as representatives of their daimyo families. During their journey of several years across a great part of Western and Southern Europe, the young Japanese themselves or their tutor, the Portuguese Jesuit Diego de Mesquita, carefully noted down their observations on the many curious things they saw and the people they met. Alexander Valignano, Superior of the Far Eastern Jesuit Mission at the time, who had inspired the embassy, took care that the notes of the travelers were compiled, translated into Latin and published at Macao in 1590 as a book entitled "De Missione Lagatorum ad Romanam curiam rebusque in Europa ac toto itinere animadversis Dialogus." Of this work the Toyo Bunko (Oriental Library) at Tokyo is at present preparing a Japanese translation.

Sources Made Accessible

The Western world has so far, however, been acquainted with this celebrated voyage through second-hand accounts only, although the researches of Berchet, Boncompagni, Hamada, and others have brought to light much new material. Here in the present work under review, the sources themselves are made accessible for the first time. The original description of the Embassy as contained in Father Louis Frois' "History of Japan"—a description on which the later Latin account is based—is given in full.

This hitherto unpublished account which fills the present volume is a document of first importance, which, supplemented by other contemporary source materials presented in the Annexes, will throw a new light on this fascinating event in the diplomatic history of both Japan and Europe.

The compiling and editing of the present volume was undertaken by three scholars, all authorities in their respective fields. Mr. Pinto has reconstructed the extremely intricate and partly almost illegible Portuguese text of the original manuscript. Mr. Okamoto has identified the persons and places mentioned in the narrative and projected them against the background of 16th century Japan. Father Bernard is responsible for the historical industruction and the bibliographical, chronological, and other notes. Various detailed indices enhance the value of a book which will, no doubt, prove indispensable to all students of the history and culture of Japan and East Asia. (K.K.)

Synopsis of CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE LITERATURE

KAMI FUSEN (Paper Balloon) 1925

By KUNIO KISHIDA

A representative work of the author published in the magazine Bungei Shunju in its issue of May, 1925.

On a bright Sunday afternoon in Tokyo, at the home of a mediocre family that exists on a meager salary, the husband is seated in a rattan chair, on the porch of a room that opens into the garden, and reading aloud from a newspaper. For some time he continues reading articles which excite no particular interest. His wife beside him listens as she knits. Then the husband drops the paper, saying: "Let's go for a stroll." The wife replies: "Never mind about me—why don't you go and pay Kawakami-san a call?"

She wants to make the most of this precious Sunday, but since her husband is not inclined to accede to her wishes, she is, as a matter of fact, a bit displeased. But, the husband for his part, is sick of the boredom of spending this Sunday, like every other sunday, at home facing his wife, of whom he had become accustomed to the point of satiety. Yet he does not have money enough to go out for pleasure or recreation. And so he thinks that perhaps he should call at the home of some friend, but this being too much of a bother he makes no move to go.

How to Spend Sunday

The wife, being what she is, is disappointed over his laziness, and goes into a sulky mood with the thought that perhaps she herself should go out alone. In the end the two engage for some time in rambling silly talk about one thing and another in connection with such subjects as "How to spend Sunday on the first marriage anniversary" or "How to relieve the wife's boredom on Sunday" and "And how not to inconvenience the husband."

Presently the husband, after talking about a walk in the suburbs, starts on an imaginary trip of husband and wife to Kamakura. First they board an early morning train and decide upon a good place to sit. The train begins to move. So then the wife joins in this make-believe with "Please open the window." They eat sandwiches en route. Upon arrival at Kamakura, they ride to the Kaihin Hotel in a taxi. Taking a double-room with bath, they go out on the beach. The wife changes to bathing suit and goes into the water. Before they are aware of it the two are unconsciously drawn into the realities of this world of make-believe. "Ah, you're laughing!" the husband exclaims, as if forgetting himself. "Turn this way, won't you? Um. . . . so those are your eyes! Ah, but that mouth!" Whereupon the wife raises her head for the first time and rebukes him with "Anata!" A long silence.

Presently the husband says, "Come here," extending both arms. And a feeling of deep affection for each other comes over the two. The wife cries, saying she is happy. But only for a while, for the husband again makes some selfish remarks and she cannot but feel miserable and resign herself to her situation. After arguing a little, the two find that they have nothing more to say to each other. Again and again there follow long intervals of silence; and they yawn simultaneously.

With Sense of Fun

As if a thought suddenly struck him, the husband reminisces about the past in a romancing tone. However, nothing new or exciting in the way of sentiment is felt by either of them. Then, all of a sudden, a girl's exclamation of "Oh!" is heard, and a large paper balloon comes rolling from the edge of the garden. And so the husband and wife step down into the garden and make a scramble for the balloon with an exaggerated sense of fun, each trying to take it away from the other

(Continued on Page 4)

EVENING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

EVENING EDITION

No. 15,451 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1942 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

NEW RECORD IS SET IN CANDIDATES LIST AS ELECTION NEARS

Electoral Role Now Stands at 1,026, Topping Former High Mark—Many Newcomers

103 MORE ON WEDNESDAY

Vote Seekers Outnumber Offices By Four Times in Some Districts, Says Report

The highest record number of candidates registered for election to the House of Representatives has already been set as the total registration reached 1,026 on Wednesday, fifth day of the registration.

In many electoral districts, candidates already number four times the seats available and a very close fight is expected in all districts.

On April 8, a total of 103 candidates registered, consisting of 71 new men, 19 present members and 13 former members. Of these, 33, were recommended by the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure Council. Thus, in all, new men totaling 61 take up more than 60 per cent of the total candidates registered, while present members number 360 and former members 65. Out of the total of 1,026 men, 436 were recommended.

The highest record in the number of candidates previous to the present election was set in 1928 when it reached 965, but the number already registered for the coming general election has surpassed this figure by 61. At the general election held in 1930, the total fell to 840, and in 1932 it further went down to 707, but in 1936 it rose to 877, and in 1937, or at the time of the last election, a new total of 826 was recorded.

The number of new men, taking up more than 60 per cent of the registered candidates, marks a very significant feature in the present election. Those new men have come from all classes, many being Government officials or former officials, while quite a large number is composed of rural leaders.

Up to April 8, five of the candidates recommended by the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure Council have declined to run for election. There may appear more instances in future.

In this connection, it is reported that the Council will instruct prefectural branches to properly guide candidates selected and enable them to successfully carry out their election campaigns.

58 MORE AXIS SUBJECTS INTERNED BY BRAZILIANS

Japanese and German Diplomats in Ecuador Leaving For United States

Domei

LISBON, April 8.—Indicating further intensified pressure against Axis nationals in Brazil, the Brazilian authorities have interned an additional 58 Axis nationals residing in that country, Reuters reported from Rio de Janeiro today.

Domei

LISBON, April 7.—Twenty Japanese and German diplomats in Ecuador, shortly will leave Guayaquil for the United States, a Washington dispatch reaching here said. The Axis diplomats in Peru and Bolivia also will be transferred to the United States in the near future, the dispatch added.

COMMUNICATIONS STUDIED

Bureau Chiefs Gather to Bolster Wartime Efforts

The strengthening of wartime structure in the administration of communications industries in the country was the main topic of discussion of the 29th annual conference of directors of local communications bureaus opening here Wednesday, reports Domei.

The first day session was opened at 8:30 a.m. at the Communications Ministry, attended by Communications Minister Ken Terashima, Vice-Minister Sakae Tejima, Director Kyoichi Suzuki of the Tokyo Communications Bureau and directors of other local bureaus.

The conference will be continued until April 11.

Fisheries Pact Gazetted

The protocol concerning the extension of validity of the Japanese-Soviet Fisheries Modus Vivendi, which was signed formally at Kuibishev on March 20, was officially gazetted Wednesday.

Awaiting Order to Begin Attack

The above photo, obtained through the courtesy of the War Ministry, brings back those epochal days when the mighty cohorts of the Imperial Army stormed and smashed Singapore, Britain's "impregnable" base of imperialism in East Asia.

Shown above are members of a certain unit at Johore Bharu, on February 5, in the final moments before the eagerly awaited command to advance onto Singapore was received.

Hawaii, Paradise of Pacific, Now Changed To Terrified 'Foundling' by East Asia War

Special to Yomiuri

BUENOS AIRES, April 7.—Four months of war has completely reduced the Hawaiian Islands to a "foundling in the Pacific," and the American soldiers, with memories of that devastating raid on December 8 still fresh in their minds, are quartering themselves in caves and are plunged into a state of panic whenever the drone of airplanes are heard at night.

Although placed in the midst of the turmoils of war, the natural beauty of the Hawaiian Islands remains unchanged and the moon hanging low in the horizon casts its glittering rays on the waves that break against the shores of Waikiki in Honolulu.

Once a man sets foot on the island itself, however, he can see that a wholesale change has taken place as compared with the pre-war days. That Sunday, four months ago, afforded intense satisfaction to the people of Japan, but to the Americans, it will remain eternally as one of the darkest Sundays in their history.

A "Paradise of the Pacific," the name so befittingly given to the Hawaiian Islands, is gone forever, and isolated from America, Australia and Asia almost completely, not to mention the continuous menace from Japanese submarines, a virtual state of turmoil is existing there at present.

During peacetime, the Hawaiian Islands had been depending on the United States for the supply of approximately 70 per cent of the islands' food allocating the majority of arable land for the cultivation of asparagus with the result that hardly any rice or wheat were grown in the past.

It is said that in preparation for an encirclement by the Japanese Forces, Hawaiian authorities have stocked sufficient foodstuff to last the people for six months, but practically no meat has been set aside for a rainy day.

Under Martial Law

In spite of these circumstances, the whole of the islands has been placed under martial law, and Lieutenant-General Delos Carleton Emmons, Commander-in-Chief of the Hawaii Defense Headquarters, has ordered all sugar-cane fields to be turned into airfields and battery positions. Due to such a measure, it is said that some 1,000 acres of sugar-cane plantations in the vicinity of Pearl Harbor have been rendered useless for future cultivation, greatly hampering the much-mooted plan of food-stuff autarchy.

Awakened by the Pearl Harbor debacle, the United States Army as well as the air force defending the islands have been considerably strengthened recently. Moreover, Waikiki beach, the erstwhile rendezvous of young couples, is now a scene of barbed wire entanglements, adding more to the people's fear of a possible landing by the Imperial Forces.

The most rigid surveillance is given to military establishments while parks and school grounds have been converted into air raid shelters with innumerable high-angle guns pointing menacingly toward the sky. Having learned a bitter lesson at the outset of the current war, men in the defending army have been ordered to take up their quarters inside many caves

(Continued on Page 2)

PREMIER TOJO EXHORTS WAR RESEARCH EXPERTS

Stresses Need of New Scientific Devices for Military Purposes

Premier Hideki Tojo, addressing in the capacity of War Minister the first-day meeting of the four-day Military Technical Research Conference at the War Ministry Wednesday morning, emphasized the need of further efforts by Japanese experts to evolve new scientific devices for military purposes, reports Domei.

The conference, attended by all leading experts engaged in war research is divided into eight sections dealing with weapons, clothing, fodder and provisions, hygiene, veterinary science, transportation, construction and aerial warfare weapons.

At the initial session, the experts responsible for the development of four important devices were awarded prizes. The recipients of the awards were Messrs. Tomio Kubo and Hiroshi Nishizawa, of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industry Company, who designed a new reconnaissance plane, which has given excellent performance in the Greater East Asia War; Colonel Koshiro Kuwada and his assistants, whose powerful gun and ordnance have proved remarkably useful in surprise attack.

Kenzo Ichihara and his assistants, whose special surface craft for landin troops was used with favorable results; and Lieutenant-Colonel Koshiro Takekawa and his assistants, who worked on a movable bridge.

AXIS AIR FORCE ATTACKS ALEXANDRIA NAVAL BASE

Port Facilities Heavily Smashed In Night Raid—Allied Shipping Sunk Off U.S.

Domei

ROME, April 8.—The German and Italian air forces, mass-raiding the British naval base at Alexandria on the night of April 6, inflicted heavy damages on port and harbor facilities and set fire to many important military establishments within the port city, the Italian High Command announced today.

Domei

BERLIN, April 8.—In a special communique the German High Command announced at noon today that a total of 16 British and American ships, aggregating 104,000 tons, have been sunk.

Of the total, 13 vessels were sunk off the Atlantic coast of America, while three were sunk off the coast of Africa, the communique said.

Meanwhile an authoritative German source disclosed that from the beginning of this year to April 5, the German Luftwaffe has destroyed 2,903 Soviet planes and 680 British machines, it was pointed out that the figures reveal heavy losses by Anti-Axis forces in machine and personnel.

NEW ASIA

Philippines Get Loan

Domei

MANILA, April 8.—The Japanese military authorities in the Philippines yesterday announced the approval of a loan totaling 5,909,000 pesos by the Philippine National Bank to the Civil Administration of the Philippines headed by Jorge Vargas.

The Civil Administration is expected to use the loan in order to make up for the deficiency in the revenue during a period from January 23 to April 30, this year, resulting from the delay in the collection of taxes due to the reconstruction activities now progressing.

The Civil Administration reported that the Government revenue for the foregoing period totaled 1,897,260 pesos.

It is reported that the Civil Administration will pay back this year the 2,000,000-peso loan from the Japanese military authorities on February 19, from the foregoing bank loan.

Unaffected by War

The fact that the Portuguese people in Portuguese Timor have not suffered from consequences of the war raging around them and are leading a peaceful and friendly existence with the Japanese Landing Forces was revealed in a report by the Government-General to the Ministry of Colonies in Lisbon saying that there has been no casualties among the Portuguese population up to April, according to a Nichi Nichi dispatch from the Portuguese capital.

The Government-General's report said that all Portuguese on the island are safe.

Surabaya Again Busy

Domei

SURABAYA, April 8.—In the one month of Japanese occupation, this city has witnessed a remarkable change in all walks of life, with the stores and restaurants now displaying Japanese signs over doorways beside the old Dutch legends.

Trust in the Japanese Army of occupation by the people has increased tremendously within the month.

With the opening of the railroad between Surabaya and Batavia, a lively movement of the products of Java, including sugar and coffee, has been started and will continue to increase as the entire network of railways on the island is rebuilt.

Import Saigon Rice

Domei

MANILA, April 8.—Unable to harvest the recent rice crop in the Philippines due to the mass exodus of farmers from the fields, the rice shortage which has resulted has now been alleviated by the arrival of imports from Saigon and although importation of rice will be continued in the future, increased cultivation of rice will be encouraged.

Where heretofore rice has been the sole staple raised by the natives, the cultivation of corn and beans will be urged in order to supply a supplementary food.

Sato Meets Dekanozov

Domei

MOSCOW, April 8.—Naotake Sato, Japanese Ambassador to the Soviet Union, who is now staying in Moscow, called on V. G. Dekanozov, Soviet Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs, at the Foreign Commissariat at 11 a.m. today.

MAHASABA OPPOSED; UNITY THREAT NOTED IN BRITISH PROPOSAL

Anglo-U.S. Attitude Criticized—Political Structure Seen Threatened

DEVICE TO SPLIT INDIA

Berlin Aware of U.S. Greed as Roosevelt Prepares to Step Into Talks

Domei

VICHY, April 8.—In a message to President Roosevelt, the Hindu Mahasaba Party has asserted that the British plan regarding India not only jeopardizes Indian unity, but seeks to Balkanize India, according to a Havas report received here from New Delhi today.

While agreeing in principle with the British plan on those aspects pertaining to Indian independence and sovereignty, the Hindu Mahasaba Party strongly criticizes the British-American attitude which definitely lacks understanding regarding the Indian political situation.

The British plan seeks to divide India according to its various religions and religious tenets, at the same time, instigating conflict among the various Indian political parties.

In short, the British plan would destroy India's political structure and lead to a Balkanization of India, the Hindu Mahasaba Party asserted, adding that for India to accept the British plan without any revision whatsoever is tantamount to preventing the complete unification of India.

Maintaining that the British plan invites internal dissension and conflict among the Indians themselves, the message concluded that confronted as it is by war, India's internal conditions would only be confused if India accepted the British plan, it was said.

Refuses Comment

Domei

LISBON, April 8.—President Abul Kalam Azad of the Indian Congress Party declined to comment on the discussions held at the conference of the Working Committee of the party which continued until 3 a.m. today, according to a New Delhi report received here.

Following the conference, however, he merely said that the meeting will be resumed at 2.30 p.m. (Indian time), the report added.

U.S. Ambitions Seen

D.N.B.

BERLIN, April 8.—Commenting on the intervention of America in India the semi-official organ of the Wilhelmstrasse, the Deutsche Diplomatisch Politische Korrespondenz, comments that the more difficult the political conditions had become in that country, the more evident has Roosevelt's determination manifested itself in order to participate in the political game which is now being played in India. It was clear that the President had become alarmed by the increasing pressure, exerted on the British position in India by the advancing Japanese Forces and by the frosty reception of the British proposals on behalf of the Indian population.

His alarm, so the paper pointed out, was certainly comprehensible in view of the bitter experiences, at Hongkong and Singapore, in the Netherlands East Indies and Burma. After stressing the American aspirations to Britain's imperial heritage in India, the Korrespondenz states that a realization of those hopes depended on two essential preliminary conditions, namely that a third party should beforehand establish its rule in India and that a complete emancipation of India should not render impossible its domination either by Britain or the United States.

Especially, in order to avert the danger of a complete emancipation of the Indian people, President Roosevelt has sent his emissaries to India and, it was no secret that these personal representatives of the President had been empowered to offer the American guarantee for the future status of India in the event of difficulties arising from the negotiations between the Indian leaders and the British Government.

According to the Korrespondenz, the worthlessness of such guarantees had been proved by Wilson's Fourteen Points, by Roosevelt's promises of help to the Balkan countries, by his duplicity in dealing with Finland, as well as by his promises to the American people of keeping America out of the war in order to assume his re-election.

Concerning the speech of Lord Halifax in Washington, the Volkischer Beobachter observed that Lord Halifax as well as Lord Irwin during the five years as Viceroy of India had practically all the tried methods of British policy at their disposal, from brutal floggings to public prayers, at times when there was something to be hidden which was not intended to become public knowledge.

Citing a Reuter dispatch from New York the Deutsche Allgemeine

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Stern Simplicity Marks Rites for Nine War Gods

By EIJI YOSHIKAWA

Purity and sanctity marked the site of the joint naval funeral services for the nine War Gods. A warm, benign sun shone down from a cloudless spring sky on the white wooden dais, the slender pillars wound round with black and white cloth, the clean, rain-washed gravel on the ground, and on the thousands of people who stood behind the ropes, silent, immovable, like granite statues.

To the foreign military attaches who were present, the simplicity of the funeral service and its setting must have been puzzling indeed, for they must have expected that the service for the nine War Gods would be held with the greatest pomp and magnificence possible.

But according to the German architect, Bruno Taut, "the greatest simplicity has the greatest art and nobility." If the foreign attaches knew this, they must have realized that the very simplicity of the funeral setting they were witnessing signified greater reverence and sanctity for the nine heroes than the most magnificent array of purple and gold.

I was struck, all of a sudden, by the silence of the place. Outside the park, on the public thoroughfares, the noise of traffic went on ceaselessly from morning till night. But here, on the site of the funeral service, it was as silent as an uninhabited heath on a plateau. There were 5,000 people, but each person might have been alone, so silent was the place.

I was looking down on the ground, and as the band played the dirge "At the Risk of One's Life," I heard the steady tramp of the marching feet of the naval escort. In front of them I saw the water-colored hems of the Shinto priests as they walked ahead of the procession.

The coffin of the nine heroes, accompanied by their comrades and members of their bereaved families had arrived. The thousands of people standing there had been waiting for this moment.

With one accord, their heads were bowed. "The nine heroes who had gone down in the waters of Pearl Harbor have come back!" This was the thought that ran in all their minds.

The sun shone down on the flowers heaped up on the coffins. The pictures of the nine heroes seemed to be smiling at the multitude.

Only the year before last, the whole nation had celebrated the 2,600th year of the founding of our Empire, and they had pledged to spare no pains for the prestige of the Empire.

The nine heroes had written a complete paragraph in the history of the Showa Period. We are not so far removed from the Age of Mythology. Two thousand years hence, this present period will be mythology, but the nine War Gods will be remembered to the end of time. They have taught the nation the meaning of "Life without end."

The nine heroes are not dead. They live in the hearts of the nation, like those other famous characters who have long since departed from this world, and are yet with us; Kiyomaro Wake, Masashige Kusunoki, and Shoin Yoshida. They will live forever. If they are forgotten, it will be when the Japanese Empire is no more. As I stood there before the dais, I suddenly realized a startling fact. It was this, that in Japan it is possible to see the cherry blossoms even after they are gone.

The chief mourners were the first to pay homage. The mother of Commander Iwasa was the first to ascend the dais.

As I watched her, I could not help marveling. What a small woman she was! The pictures I had seen of her in the papers had given me the impression that she was a fairly strongly built woman. But now as I watched her frail figure in its black dress, I could not help crying out in my heart, "O little mother!"

O little mother! Thy small womb has given birth to the greatest chapter in the history of the Empire.

O little mother! Thou hast borne the most filial son in all Japan.

O little mother! Thy son has taught the nation the meaning of the greatest filial piety that man is capable of.

Among the mourners I noticed the parents of the other heroes. What thoughts lay behind their impassive countenances? I thought of my own father, now long since gone. What would he have thought if I had died a similar death like the nine war heroes? Oh, if I could do a ten-thousandth part of what the nine heroes did for their country. . . .

I left the funeral service grounds, and returned to the city.

YOUTH PROTECTION ASKED BY IWAMURA

War Conditions Conducive to Development of Delinquents

Justice Minister Michiyo Iwamura in a radio broadcast on Wednesday, exhorted the nation to pay special attention to the moral condition of the younger generation and prevent them from falling into delinquency or crime, according to the Asahi.

"The younger generation is expected to shoulder the fate of the country in the future," said the Justice Minister, "and constitutes an important element of the nation. Therefore, the nation must guide younger men so that they may become righteous and strong. It is the mission imposed upon every individual of the Japanese nation. Boys and girls are the treasures not only of families but of society as a whole.

"The youngsters are apt, if misguided, to fall into delinquency or crime. This tendency prevails especially when social life undergoes a radical change. At the time of the World War I, the younger generation in most of the European countries became deplorably corrupt and crimes committed by young people violently increased.

"We must be alive to this fact and pay every attention to the moral character of the young men in order

(Continued on Page 2)

TATEKAWA IN HSINKING

Former Envoy to Soviet Sees General Umezu at Manchou Capital

Domei

HSINKING, April 8.—Lieutenant-General Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, former Japanese Ambassador to Moscow, arrived here at 4:21 p.m. today from Harbin and immediately registered at the Yamato Hotel.

After his press conference, Lieutenant-General Tatekawa called on General Yoshijiro Umezu Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army and concurrently Japanese Ambassador to Manchoukuo, at his official residence.

Ambassador Tatekawa is scheduled to leave for Tokyo by the 9:30 a.m. tomorrow.

BOMBERS SMASH UP ENEMY SECRET BASE

Airfield on Horn Island Raided—14 Australian Planes Downed in Combat

Strong formations of Japanese bombers attacked Horn Island, at the northern extremity of the York Peninsula, Northern Australia, on March 15. The enemy air base was heavily bombed, and the Japanese planes accounted for 14 planes of the enemy, which came up to challenge them.

Since the Japanese raids on Port Moresby, the enemy had retired to Northern Australia, and had been concentrating their defenses there. Horn Island was its secret air base. The panic among the enemy may be easily imagined, since their secret base had been attacked and most of their warplanes shot down.

Below is the narrative of the air raid on Horn Island, as told by the officer in charge of the expedition to a special Naval press correspondent of the Nichi Nichi on April 3.

"For some time we had been suspecting that the enemy had an air base in Northern Australia, and one day our scouting planes returned with the report that the enemy had prepared a base on Horn Island. At headquarters, it was decided that a surprise attack on the island should be carried out, to deal the enemy a crushing blow.

"At last the time came for us to depart. We were in high spirits, for it tickled us to set out on an attack of a secret air base that was a secret no longer.

Australia Looms Ahead

"We flew over New Guinea and came over the Flores Strait. Not a cloud marred the sky. To the left we saw the hazy outline of land. Ah, it was Australia!

"Several islands appeared below us. Presently, our objective came into sight. But unfortunately, low-lying clouds drifted into our field of vision and blotted out the island from our sight.

"We circled over the clouds, trying to find some break in them through which we could see the island. As we circled, the thick bank of cloud suddenly broke in the middle and through this gap, we saw the smooth outlines of the run-

(Continued on Page 2)

PANIC HITS BRITISH AS JAPANESE RAIDS STRIKE SOUTH INDIA

Attacks Cause Turmoil Among Enemy Forces—Great Confusion Reported

MADRAS HOLDS BLACKOUT

Air Alarm Sounded for Two Hours—Calcutta Requisitions All Conveyances

Domei

LISBON, April 7.—Recent successive Japanese onslaughts upon the southern part of India, including Ceylon, Cocanada and Vizagapatan, have thrown British forces in this area into great confusion, according to information reaching here from various places in India today.

A Madras dispatch reports that a strict blackout was enforced from yesterday evening in Madras, third largest city of India, and an air-raid alarm was sounded for more than two hours this morning causing great confusion among its 750,000 citizens.

Another report from Calcutta says that the State Government of Bengal today issued an emergency proclamation to transfer all river boats to the upper reaches and to register all bicycles and carriages, thus making preparations for emergency requisitioning.

Britain in Predicament

With the large-scale operation started by the Japanese Navy in the Indian Ocean, Britain is crying over the need of protecting the Ocean, but the British naval authorities are placed in a predicament for no aid can be sent there owing to the fact they cannot spare any war vessels.

This, according to the Yomiuri dispatch from Stockholm on Wednesday, is the situation confronting the once biggest naval Power in the world.

The British public admits that Great Britain's naval strength now existing in the Indian Ocean after losing such powerful warcraft as the Prince of Wales, Repulse and the Exeter is far from equal to the victorious Japanese Navy, the dispatch explains. All leading newspapers in London including the London Times are urgently requesting the British Navy to send more warships to the Indian Ocean.

On the part of the British Navy, however, the paper continues, they are not in a position to readily accept the public's demand. All the British fleets, placed in European waters, namely, the one defending the homeland, and the Eastern and Western Mediterranean Fleets, must at all costs be kept in their respective bases because it is as yet unpredicted in which direction the anticipated Axis spring offensive will first be staged.

Meanwhile, a commentator of the British Broadcasting Station in his news comment on Tuesday, said, according to the Yomiuri dispatch, to the following effect:

"The Japanese Navy's operation in the Indian Ocean is a terrible blow to us, especially at this time when we are anticipating a strong offensive from the Axis fleets in the Mediterranean. Though I do not know of any arrangement previously made between the two moves, we will suffer from the seemingly anticipated action.

"Our Eastern Mediterranean Fleet at Alexandria was formerly able to move directly to the Asiatic waters by way of the Red Sea when it was needed. However, circumstances today have been radically changed and the fleet is completely riveted to its spot. The fleet is, as it were, paralyzed in its function.

"Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham, Commander-in-Chief of the British Eastern Mediterranean Fleet, once strongly criticized the United States Navy over its debacle at Pearl Harbor. He was then apparently thinking that his fleet could be sent right away to East Asian waters if imperative to save the British Navy from such a disgrace as suffered by the American Navy. But now that the time has come, the Admiral's expectations cannot be realized so easily."

Second Meeting Held

Domei

LISBON, April 7.—The second meeting of the Pacific War Council was held at Washington today, participated in by the representatives of the United States, Britain, Australia, Canada, the Chungking regime, New Zealand and the refugee Netherlands Government in London, according to a Washington dispatch reaching here.

It is understood that at the meeting today the representatives of the anti-Axis nations deliberated on matters relative to the supply and distribution of war materials, the report added.

The headquarters of the United Nations' Forces in Australia has appointed Lieutenant-General Edward Kenneth Short as Australian adviser to the Pacific War Council in Washington, according to a Canberra dispatch reaching here. The Canberra report said that Lieute-

(Continued on Page 2)

PORTUGUESE LEGION READY TO OUST REDS

Finance Minister Broadcasts Communism Is Enemy No. 1 Of Nation

Transocean

LISBON, March 17.—If necessary the Portuguese Legion will fight communism on the battlefield, declared the President of the Central Executive of the Legion, Dr. Costa Leite, who is also Minister of Finance, in a broadcast speech over the Lisbon radio last night.

Dr. Leite said that he established the Legion during the Spanish Civil War, which was a death struggle between national energies and Soviet communism.

Portugal, he asserted, could not look on indifferently, as Spain and Portugal were nations which had worked to spread Western civilization and Portugal's own safety would be menaced by a victory of the Reds in Spain, and therefore, he founded the Legion.

The Legion, Dr. Leite continued, had devoted itself to the service of the nation, and thus was defending Portugal's national revolution, which began in 1926, and would defend this revolution to the last against any attacks from without.

He pointed out that the Legion had pledged itself to fight against the subservient doctrines of communism and anarchism. The Legion was not founded in order to ward off a momentary danger.

Dr. Leite then pointed out that there was still an erroneous conception about the motives for establishing the Legion among the Portuguese people.

The Legion's mission, he said, was not ended by the victory of Nationalist Spain, as the communist menace was not yet completely abolished. He emphasized that this menace would continue to exist as long as communist doctrines represented a Power anywhere in the world or were represented by a political regime.

It was also erroneous to think, Dr. Leite added, that the Legion was only a semi-military organization. The doctrine embodied in the Legion compelled the Legion to fight communism, which was the foremost enemy of the Portuguese nation.

SERIOUS BREAD SHORTAGE THREATENS FRENCH NATION

Five Million Hundredweight Deficit of Wheat Due to Black Marketeering

D.N.B.

VICHY, April 6.—"We lacked five million hundred-weight of wheat on March 1 this year and if this deficit is not made up, the French people will have no bread for six weeks". Thus declared Max Bonnafous, Regional Prefect of Marseille's. He added that the French people have lost no less than 14,000,000 hundredweight of wheat by "black" marketeering. These figures, he explained, were based on information given by the French Minister of Agriculture, Pierre Caziot, the Secretary of State for Supplies, Paul Charbin, and the Minister of Interior, Pierre Pucheu, at a conference of all French prefects at Vichy.

The situation which could not be concealed from the population was serious, Bonnafous added. Continuing, he said it seemed in January as if there would only be a lack of two million hundredweight of wheat; but upon closer examination it was found out that the total deficit amounted to five million hundredweight. The truth had to be revealed he declared. A total of 14,000,000 hundredweight had been diverted from proper use by "black" marketeering, the feeding of cattle and the forging of food rationing cards. The Government had not reduced bread rations because it wanted to await the spring when the population would have more vegetables.

Bonnafous concluded his address by threatening the peasants with the severest penalties in case they did not deliver their wheat. Stricter control measures had been introduced in Marseilles where 37 bakers had already been sentenced to prison terms ranging from six to twelve months. This was only a warning, however, and the severest measures would be taken in future, he declared.

1,000 Planes in France

D.N.B.

VICHY, April 6.—"Our air force has 1,000 modern planes today which is more than in 1939," stated French Secretary of Aviation Bergeret, at the opening of an aviation exhibition on Sunday. "Despite the bad experiences in the past, France's air force has never lost confidence in itself," the Secretary stated.

Newspapers Are Smaller

Transocean

BUENOS AIRES, March 23.—The Uruguayan Ministry of Industry has ordered all Uruguayan newspapers to reduce their daily issues to 12 pages and their weekly editions to 16 pages, a Montevideo report said last night, due to an acute shortage of newsprint.

U.S. Envoy Arrives

Domei

KUIBISHEV, April 7.—Admiral William Harrison Standley, newly-appointed United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union, arrived here today by plane.

Press Comments

Thursday, April 9

NICHI NICHI—Impressive Malay War Report
ASAHI—Ten-Year Food Plan
KOKUMIN—Position of Mohammedanism in World

Impressive Malay War Report

NICHI NICHI—Most impressive and thrilling is the story of actual fighting, particularly, since such an impressive report has hardly ever been disclosed by a senior staff officer of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Malaya concerning the offensives on enemy bases in the Malay Peninsula and Singapore.

Reading the war report we could vividly imagine how powerful and swift was the onslaughts of the Imperial Forces which traversed the distance of over 1,100 kilometers within 55 days and planted the Rising Sun flag on the fortress of Singapore after an one-week offensive.

Both the topography and climate in the Malay Peninsula were by no means favorable for the Imperial Forces. Not only conquering all disadvantages and difficulties but even utilizing them, the Japanese High Command displayed excellent tactics and manipulated the troops well. Perfect spiritual unity manifested by the Army and Navy Forces made possible the landing operation at Singora which was formerly believed next to impossible. The undaunted fighting spirit of our troops who completely disregarded their own lives for the cause of the nation made the onslaughts after the landing so successful.

Advancing 20 kilometers per day on an average, the Imperial Forces operating in the peninsula engaged in 92 major engagements and repaired more than 250 bridges destroyed by the enemy during the period of 55 days. Staging, successively, night assaults and surprise attacks and encountering adverse climate and torrential rains, they carried everything before them as they pushed on.

The glorious military achievements attained by the Imperial Forces, which are, indeed, unprecedented in the war history of the world, were made possible as the commanders of Army units were always at the head of their troops, who fully obeyed their commanders. Between commanding officers and their subordinates, there always existed deep paternal and fraternal relations. Warm consideration manifested by Lieutenant-General Mutaguchi and the story of a soldier who buried the body of his comrade before resuming the advance filled our hearts with deep emotion. The above shows the true character of the Japanese warriors.

The report of the Malay operations fully manifested the true spirit of the Imperial Forces. We must grasp more strongly and cultivate further this spirit of our race.

Ten-Year Food Plan

ASAHI—The Agriculture and Forestry Ministry announced on April 6 the outline of the food policy in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The basis of the newly announced food policy is self-sufficiency of staple agricultural products throughout Japan, Manchoukuo and China both in peace and wartime. The plan will be carried out as a project spreading over the period of 10 years.

First of all, the increase of rice production in Japan Proper is planned, according to which an increase in the annual rice production attained in 1941, approximately 55,000,000 koku, to approximately 83,000,000, 10 years later will be realized. Besides, the production of wheat, sweet potatoes, potatoes and other vegetables is to be increased considerably during the coming 10 years.

Geographically, it is planned to increase the output of rice, soya beans, kaoliang, millet, maize and sugar in Chosen, Taiwan and Manchoukuo. The strengthening of food self-sufficiency by the increased production of wheat and cereals in China is also intended according to the new food policy.

In this connection, the announcement added that the establishment of store houses in various important points throughout the three countries, will be carried out.

As to measures concerning the production of tea and fiber products, live-stock, marine products and fertilizer industries, it has been decided to settle them within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Concerning the production of various foodstuffs in the southern regions, the Government has decided to avoid causing unnecessary irritation among the peoples there for the stabilization of their daily lives as well as to win their trust in our policy.

Since the increase of food production cannot be realized overnight, it is quite proper that the Government has formulated the plan as an undertaking spreading over 10 years. Particularly, the policy giving first consideration to the stability of peoples' lives in the southern regions, instead of effecting sudden drastic changes in the production plans, must be said most appropriate in coping with the present situation. The food production increase plan formulated this time with Japan, Manchoukuo and China as a unit must gradually be applied to other countries in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Position of Mohammedanism In World

KOKUMIN—The long-cherished desire of the Soviet Union to advance to the Persian Gulf is about to be realized as a result of the retreat of British influence from that region. When it is carried out, the Mohammedan countries in the world will be placed under Soviet influence, which, we believe must be of great concern to the entire world.

The most vital question in this connection is whether we have to assume an attitude of on-lookers with folded arms or not. Although it is undoubtedly most undesirable for them, both the United States and Britain are now forced to condone the situation. What then should be the attitude of the rest of the world?

Britain and the United States are in such a tight position that they cannot protest against the Soviet action in Afghanistan, Iran and Iraq. 70,000,000 Mohammedans in India have been holding their ground against the Hindus and it is quite dubious what effective part they are going to play for the independence of India. Turkey is still hesitating in its attitude. A good portion of the Mohammedan areas in Northwestern China is under Soviet influence now. Those still free are the Mohammedans in Africa, Arabia and the East Indies which is now under our control.

According to our world outlook, needless to say, 60,000,000 Mohammedans in the East Indies and 70,000,000 others in India must be kept away from Soviet influence. The National Government of China, which is striving for the unification of entire China, will not be able to remain indifferent to the penetration of Soviet influence in Northwestern China. Japan too, naturally cannot help but be gravely concerned over the situation there. The question is now the penetration of Soviet influence to various parts of the world through Mohammedanism.

It it estimated that there are approximately 210,000,000 Mohammedans in the world, of whom 160,000,000 are said to be in Asia. More noteworthy is the fact there are 130,000,000 of them in India and the East Indies. Thus, the position of the Mohammedans in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is by no means insignificant. Since the State and religion are inseparable for the Mohammedans, we must not remain indifferent to this question in future.

Bombers Smash Up Enemy Secret Base

(Continued From Page 1)

ways of the enemy air base.

"We saw hangars and cleverly disguised Lockheed planes. We swooped down and dropped all our bombs. The enemy was caught unawares, and their anti-aircraft guns did not fire a single shot.

"Our fighter planes flew low over the ground, sweeping the enemy planes with deadly machine-gun fire. Many of their aircraft burst into flames.

"Our fighter planes next turned their attention to the barracks, literally bathing them with a hail of lead. The doors burst open and the enemy came running out. They covered their heads with their arms, as though that did any good, and scattered in all directions. They looked so funny that we could not help laughing.

Encounter 13 Planes

"Meanwhile, a part of the fighter squadron had remained high in the sky circling slowly and keeping a vigilant look-out. Suddenly, from a rift in the clouds, a squadron of enemy fighters darted out, and came hurtling toward us with their guns spitting fire. They were Hawker-Hurricanes, and there were 13 of them.

"One by one they were shot down in flames, till five of them had been accounted for. The rest took fright and fled. On the return journey, another enemy plane was sent down in flames.

"Along the coast of Papua, we caught sight of an enemy ship. It was a 6,000-ton tramp steamer. We had no bombs left, and so we flew low over the ship and swept it with machine-gun fire. Presently, we were joined by the fighter squadron.

"Before we returned to our base, we met a terrific squall. We flew high then low, in fact we did everything we knew to battle against the storm. Fortunately, the squall soon cleared off and we returned safely to our base.

"The men who had taken part in the air raid were youngsters just out from the Youths' Piloting School. Moreover, it had been their first experience with the enemy. More credit to them, therefore, for their splendid achievement in their first encounter."

SHELL OIL COMPANY TOLD TO OBSERVE LISBON ORDER

American Oil Firm to Be Included in Portuguese Corporative Economic System

Transocean

LISBON, March 15.—The British and American oil companies, Shell and Vacuum Oil, have been compelled to submit to the general Portuguese economic order by an ordinance issued by the Secretary of State for Corporations.

It is learned that when, some time ago, an association of oil importing firms was established in Portugal the two foregoing companies refused to be included in the Portuguese corporative economic system. They were supported by strong elements, and until today it was thought that they would carry the day and be exempted.

LOADING MUNITIONS IN PORT PROTESTED

Government Told to Have Ships Call at Other Isolated Harbor Than New York

Transocean

LISBON, March 17.—A strong protest against the loading of munition vessels in New York harbor has been lodged by Donald L. O'Toole, N.Y. Democrat in the House of Representatives, reports the New York Herald Tribune today.

Mr. O'Toole declared that he had complained already to Colonel Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, and Colonel Stimson, War Secretary, against such actions but while these two members of the Government told him that the matter would be investigated, loadings of munitions in New York went on without interruption.

He stated that he himself saw a vessel being loaded with munitions at the pier on 76th Street, adding: "These activities must cease immediately. Munition vessels must be loaded at some isolated spot on the coast. The inhabitants of Brooklyn and lower Manhattan are sitting on a powder keg which they do not know when it will blow up. An explosion in this densely populated vicinity would be a national disaster."

Mr. O'Toole recalled the explosion of the munition ship Mont Blanc on December 16, 1917, in Halifax harbor when 1,266 persons were killed; 9,000 injured and 80,000 lost their shelters and $80,000,000 damages caused then, calling attention to the gigantic dimensions of damages and losses if a munition vessel should explode in New York harbor.

Hawaii, Once Paradise, Now Pacific Foundling

(Continued From Page 1)

built along the hillside.

In Honolulu, strict light control is nightly observed, and a curfew is sounded at 9 p.m. every day, the law stipulating that those who wander in the streets after curfew are liable to be shot to death. Every day, a countless number of tips pour into the Defense Headquarters, some to the effect that a mysterious warship has been sighted off the Hawaiian coast while others report that they heard unfamiliar drones of airplane engines.

In an attempt to prevent the possible landing of Japanese planes, golf links and wide thoroughfares are filled with stacks and iron bars.

Luxurious Living Hit

On the other hand, the allocation of gasoline has been reduced considerably of late, and the people are obliged to be content with only 10 gallons a month. Due to the fuel famine, luxurious yachts and launches are lying unused in the harbor.

For some unaccountable reason, the people are forbidden to pick bread-fruit from the trees with the result that many deaths by starvation are caused among the natives, who relied much on the juice of this fruit as their staple food. Perhaps it is the intention of the authorities to preserve the bread-fruit in the natural form for an emergency.

Whiskey and cocktails are obtainable at bars until 5 p.m., but an unusual law has been enacted recently which prohibits the people from getting intoxicated. A drunkard, if found on the street, is liable to a fine not exceeding $500 or penal servitude not exceeding five years. What a law!

On the first day the law was promulgated, no fewer than 17 men and five women were arrested and dealt with according to the stipulated punishment.

Of the total population of 420,000 in the Hawaiian Islands, Japanese issei, or the first generation, comprises approximately 50,000 and nisei, or the Americans of Japanese parentage, about 120,000, the services of many of whom have been requisitioned to work in the army or in the agricultural field.

Japanese Exiled to Island

The staff members of the Japanese Consulate, employes of commercial concerns and teachers have been exiled to a small island in the vicinity of Hawaii while a part of the Japanese residents have been transferred to internment camps in the United States. Meanwhile, guns and short-wave radio sets owned by the Japanese have been confiscated.

The pressure brought to bear upon the Japanese residents by Lieutenant-General Emmons is beyond description, but nevertheless, as it would mean complete collapse of the Hawaiian industrial economy if all the Japanese residents are to be interned, nothing further can be done about the matter at the present moment. This is self-explanatory of the Japanese influence in the Hawaiian Islands.

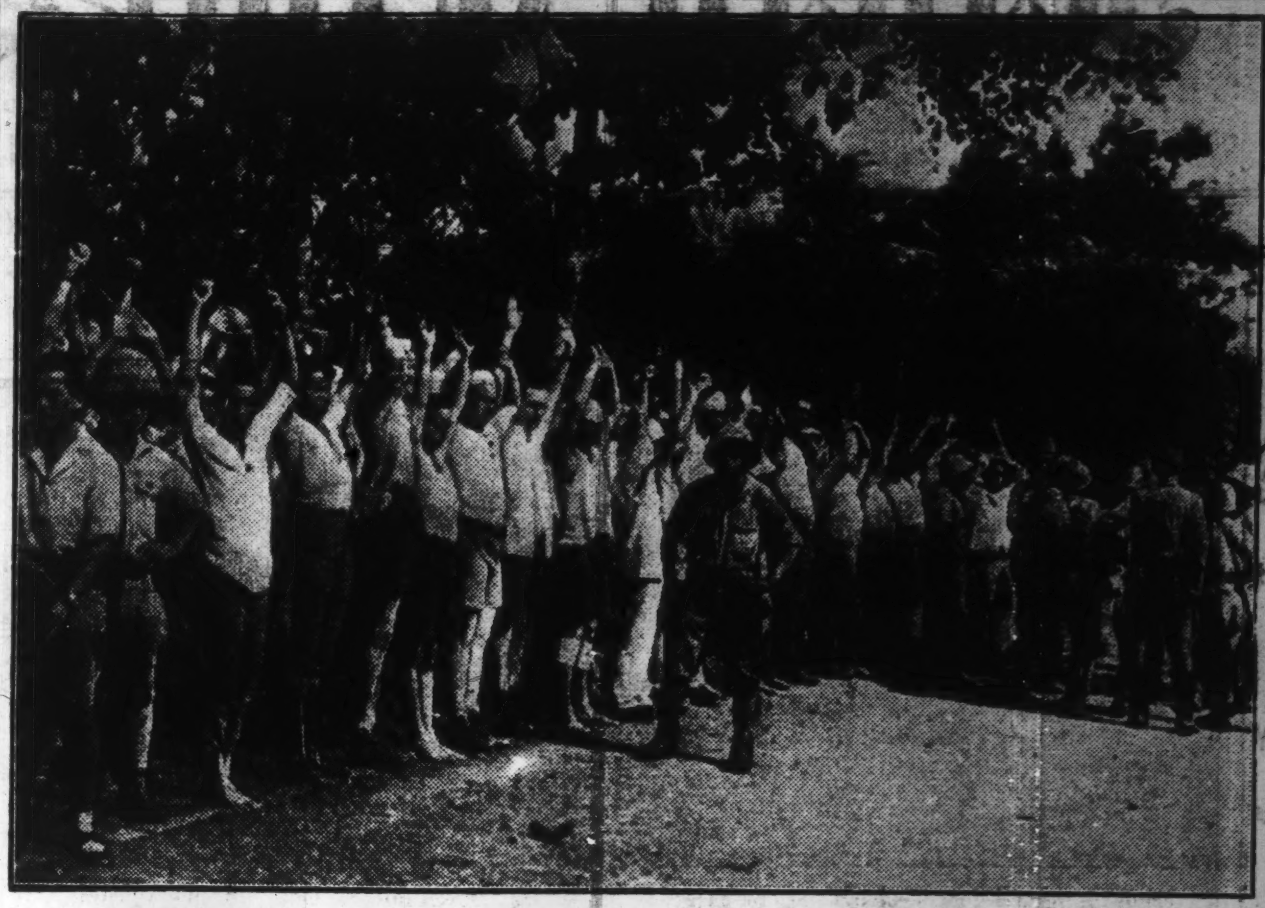
However, a dark outlook is in store for the Japanese residents as conditions turn worse and worse for the United States as the War of Greater East Asia progresses.

Mahasaba Opposed; Unity Threat Noted In British Proposal

(Continued From Page 1)

Zeitung refers to a statement in the speech by Lord Halifax declaring that, in the case of a rejection of the British proposals by the Indian leaders, the British Government will be compelled to fulfil its duty without the assistance or cooperation of the organized Indian parties.

Part of 80,000 Java Prisoners



Lined along the road at Buitenzorg are seen enemy war prisoners with arms raised in surrender after having been harassed by vigorous attacks of the Japanese and beaten in spirit. The quick fall of Java has proved a surprise to the world. (Photo by courtesy of the War Ministry)

TAIWAN INDUSTRIES SHOW BIG DEVELOPMENT MADE

Island Now Supply Base of Commodities for South, Hasegawa States

Steady progress has been seen in the industrial development of Taiwan, stated Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, Governor-General of Taiwan, who arrived in Kobe at 1 p.m. on Wednesday from Taihoku, reports Domei.

Admiral Hasegawa left Kobe for Tokyo last night by train in order to consult with the central authorities.

He was accompanied by Mrs. Hasegawa, Tatsui Ishii, director of the Industrial Bureau of the Governor-General, and Yoshikazu Azumi, secretary.

"Although the industrialization of Taiwan has been carefully studied since the outbreak of the China Affair, increased importance has been attached to the question since the opening of the War of Greater East Asia," the Governor-General declared.

"Much emphasis has hitherto been laid on the development of agriculture and live-stock industry in the island but following the outbreak of the current war, it has become a supply base of various necessary commodities to the South Seas regions. Therefore, plans for the construction of a gigantic power plant and developments of light and heavy industries are now under way.

"Although Taiwan itself is facing a great turning point since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the authorities have been trying to settle urgent questions at present, avoiding radical changes in the island."

Indicating the patriotic zeal of the Taiwanese, including those belonging to the Takasago tribe, the Admiral said, that over 400,000 people have filed their applications for 1,000 military volunteers wanted by the Government.

U.S. PERIODICAL SCORES CHURCHILL'S STRATEGY

Like Roosevelt His Hands Are Tangled in Political Wires, Says New Republic

Transocean

LISBON, March 21.—Sharp criticism of Mr. Churchill's personal policy and strategy is contained in the New York periodical, New Republic.

The periodical states that like President Roosevelt, Mr. Churchill's hands are tangled in political wires because he has not yet learned the modern method of government, namely, to leave the important tasks to other persons under his supervision.

This is responsible for the fact that all appointments by Mr. Churchill overlooks talent among the British people, particularly the British middle class, the periodical declared.

Also with regard to strategy this American magazine points out that Mr. Churchill has not yet learned that modern warfare depends on a fully organized military machine on the battle fronts and on an equally thoroughly organized economic structure at home.

DRIVE SLOW TO SAVE TIRES

Roosevelt Starts New Campaign of Economy in U.S.

Transocean

LISBON, March 15.—A campaign for economizing on car tires by driving slowly has been initiated by President Roosevelt, according to reports received here yesterday.

In a circular letter to the governors of the U.S. Federal States, President Roosevelt requested them to support this campaign.

White House quarters stated in this connection that the aim of the campaign was to reduce the top-speed for cars in the U.S. to 60 kilometers per hour.

Youth Protection Asked by Iwamura

(Continued From Page 1)

to prevent such a tendency from prevailing in our country, which is in a state of war.

"If some of the youngsters degenerate or commit crimes, we must strive to correct and guide them, with every possible means, so that they may be reformed as loyal subjects.

"The Children Protection Law, which was enforced 20 years ago, aims at supporting and guiding the children, who are inclined to degeneracy as well as to reform those who have committed crimes. If any of you listeners, and young men, who are leading wrong lives, he is requested to report to the reformatory and ask it to correct and lead those youngsters, who, if remedied at an early stage, are sure to become righteous but, if left without appropriate guidance, might turn into incorrigible criminals."

Meanwhile, it is reported that the Justice Ministry expects to start a nation-wide campaign for child protection from April 17, marking the 20th year since the Children Protection Law was enforced.

ADMIRAL DARLAN URGES FRENCHMEN MUST UNITE

Imperative That New Order Be Established in France Without Force

D.N.B.

VICHY, April 6.—French Vice-Premier, Admiral Jean Francois Darlan, made some fundamental statements before the National Council with regard to France's foreign and domestic policies.

After referring to the painful situation in which France finds herself today, Admiral Darlan dwelt on the change of the political platform of her former ally, who had now concluded an alliance with Bolshevism, the most dangerous enemy of the French people.

"In the year 1942, which will most probably be the hardest and the decisive one for the final issue of the war we, Frenchmen, must remain a realistic people," he said.

"The most important task of the Government would be to safeguard the existence of the country in spite of the defeat, to maintain national and imperial unity and to prepare for the future.

"In order to attain this aim, the national revolution had been necessary which meant the rejection of the regime that had proved its incompetence as well as the building up of a new political, economic and social order without force and with the joint help of the best of the French people and the approval of the entire nation.

"This new order was aiming at the realization of better conditions of life for French citizens under the authority of a strong Government, which was enjoying the confidence of a whole nation."

TO SHIFT TO MELBOURNE

Capital of Refugee D.E.I. Government Set Up in Australia

Domei

LISBON, April 8.—The refugee Netherlands East Indies Government, which fled to Australia from Batavia shortly before the Japanese occupation of the Netherlands' capital in Java, will be moved to Melbourne, it was announced yesterday by Hubertus J. Van Mook, Vice-Governor-General of the Netherlands Government in Australia, according to a report received from Sidney today.

Simultaneously, it was announced, the remaining forces in the former Netherlands East Indies will be put under the command of the Allied Headquarters.

STRONG PHYSIQUE NEEDED FOR NATION, TOJO URGES

Wants No Weaklings; Premier Inaugurates Nippon Athletic Association

"What is most necessary to the nation today is for everyone to build a strong physical constitution so that every single person on the front lines as well as behind the guns can serve His Majesty the Emperor to the fullest extent," stated Premier General Hideki Tojo in a short address given in the capacity of President of the Dai Nippon Athletic Association at its inaugural ceremony held yesterday at the Greater East Asia Hall from 3:30 p.m., Domei reports.

"Through the activities of this Association," declared Premier Tojo, "it is hoped that not one pale faced young man nor a single weak girl will be found in the country. I express my profound felicitations upon the fact that this Association is so enthusiastically supported by the entire nation."

The opening ceremony of the newly organized association was attended by Surgeon Lieutenant-General Dr. Chikahiko Koizumi, Welfare Minister; Dr. Kunihiko Hashida, Education Minister; and Fumio Goto, all three who are holding the posts of vice-president of the Association.

Moreover, addresses were given by the Army and Navy Ministers as well as by other Cabinet Ministers and prominent persons in the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and in the athletic world of Japan.

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Japan Times & Advertiser
Published by
The Japan Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Ichome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku
Central P.O. Box 144, 252, 258.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5057, 5058, 5059, 7003.
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Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

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One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00 one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire; Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Panic Hits British As Japanese Raids Strike South India

(Continued From Page 1)

nant-General Short will shortly leave Australia for Washington.

High Commissioners for the army, navy, air force and finance of the refugee Netherlands East Indies Government in Australia have been appointed and are carrying out their duties under the supervision of J. E. Van Hoogstraten, former Director of Commerce, according to an announcement issued by Hubertus J. Van Mook, Vice-Governor-General of the Dutch Government, it was reported from Sydney today.

Meanwhile, it was reported that Van Mook will leave shortly for London to confer with the Netherlands Home Government.

French Children in Geneva

Transocean

GENEVA, March 26.—A number of French children, including 230 from Le Havre, arrived in Geneva under the care of the Red Cross. Large-scale evacuation measures have recently been taken following the latest indiscriminate British bombings of occupied France.

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Office: .... 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: .... MASAO TAKAHASHI